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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Watch the Flying Wedge

Is Friendship in the Air?

Yet Broader Unionization

¶ **At the apex** of the flying wedge —which proposes to drive its way through Congress with velocity enough to open a sufficient gap in the Supreme Court judiciary to admit several youthful backfield justices carrying the New Deal ball —Attorney General Cummings opens the Administration's drive in Congress for court reorganization.

¶ **The field** had been well prepared for his play by a presidential "fireside chat" and Mr. Cummings ably hugged the ball. But he said little that has not already been said, and the run was blocked by a barrage of cross-questioning, so the Senate Judiciary Committee, before whom it took place, finding no score posted, closed the gates for the day. Judged by the introductory plays the game is likely to last for several weeks. That will give the American audience still more time to study the strategy. Presidential utterances suggest a formula. Learn the issue—now!

¶ **Canadian Prime Minister** Mackenzie King leaves Washington and with his departure down goes the barometer of expectation that the United States might, through co-operation with Great Britain, approximate in aerial commerce its once proud position on the seas. Britain proposes to follow the red lane of the Commonwealth of Nations in a world-encircling all-British air service, hurried in its decision by the theme of imperial defense. But Washington officials hope that some reciprocal Anglo-American service may yet be negotiated. Such an arrangement would further broaden the lanes of mutual interests between nations culturally akin. It is pleasant to consider the possibilities of skyways as highways to friendship.

¶ **"Strike while the iron is hot"** seems to require a new version, in the light of organized labor's sit-down strategy. "Strike while the seat is warm" seems more appropriate as new outbreaks of violence and conflict within and without organized labor bring the sit-down methods into increasing use. Even while workers get back to their jobs in Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants following settlement of a strike against anti-union organization activities, clashes are reported in strikes at Alameda, Calif.; Chicago; Lancaster, Penna., and other points; while, in the Chrysler sit-down, union squatters grow more arrogant, forcing officials of the concern out of their offices and sending the clerical force home, in violation of an agreement they had made previously with the company.

¶ **Chrysler asks** the court for an injunction, calling for evacuation of the eight plants near Detroit, and company executives and union leaders in belligerent mood meet to negotiate possibilities of settlement. Belligerence and bruises go together. So do sit-downs and hold-ups. But calmness, conciliation and co-operation go with common concessions. One big industrial union with collective bargaining prerogatives may seem at present desirable. But a step beyond is the greater goal of a coadjunation which includes management and labor in a common sharing of service and abundance.

¶ **How much to the gallon?** This all-important question to motorists comes before a session of the Society of Automotive Engineers in Washington. Aeronautical engineers, whose eyes are in the air but whose feet are on the ground, delve figuratively into the "gas" tanks of the nation to learn how far how much will carry what. Two-day meetings, self-starting, streamlined and knee action, are propelled by a common desire to speed the advance of motoring.

¶ **Sinking of the government** munitions freighter Mar Cantabrico in the Bay of Biscay cripples Loyalist troops, dependent upon its safe arrival for needed materials of war and on the ship itself as a carrier of supplies for the northern forces. Insurgent officials declare the loss of the vessel reveals the effectiveness of the blockade; and that, combined with recent losses by land forces, may greatly hasten the capitulation of Government forces along the northern front. But victory for either side is still unpredictable. In fact, the experience of the World War indicates that warfare is bringing about its own undoing because of its failure to bring victory to the victors! Wrong methods are like that.

¶ **Arguments for democracy** are coming out of Russia—of all places! Communist leaders, proposing abolition of "triangles," open the way for the voice of the people to be heard in party councils. Other reforms are likewise encouraged by the falling off of party membership. It sounds ambiguous but Andre Zdhanoff declares that party democracy must prevail if Soviet ideas are to survive. Well, a good idea is good anywhere you find it.

British Speed Sea Air Lines; America's Part Is in Doubt; U.S.-New Zealand Test Flight

Giant Clipper Ship Ready to Start on 7000-Mile Trial

NEW YORK, March 11— (AP)—Pan American Airways announced today that within the next three days it will send one of its 32-passenger 'clipper ships" over a 7000-mile route from San Francisco to New Zealand, preparatory to establishing a regular passenger and freight service.

A crew of six men will take the huge four-motor Sikorsky "clipper ship" from the Golden Gate to Auckland, N. Z., with intermediate stops at Honolulu, Kingman Reef and Pago Pago. The first hop of 2410 miles to Honolulu will be the longest single stretch of the route.

Preparations, the airline said, have been made for the last three years, during which engineers, weather men, and radio experts have been almost continuously at work. The preparations were secret until today.

Pan American Airways pointed to the fact that the Australasian market is the United States' fourth largest in the world, and expressed the belief that Australian-American trade, now aggregating $120,000,000 annually, would be augmented by the new speedy commercial facilities.

The shortest passage to New Zealand by steamship now requires 19 days, the airline said. "Clipper ships," they believe, will cover the distance in four.

Asked when actual air passenger and freight service would begin, the airline pointed out that this service was started on Pan-American's San Francisco-Manila route six months after the pioneer survey flight.

More air speed, less cost, seen by engineers: Page 6.

London Insistence on All-British Service Dims U. S. Hopes

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Sir Philip Sassoon, Undersecretary for Air, announced in Commons yesterday the Government hopes experimental flights will be started by June 1 in preparation for the proposed North Atlantic air service.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Once high hopes that the United States would regain in the air over the north Atlantic a position in the front rank in commerce which it long since lost on the water itself were dimmed here today when it was learned in official quarters that Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King departed without any solution having been found to the present impasse in negotiations toward establishment of a reciprocal Anglo-American service.

The negotiations will go on with American officials continuing to insist that New York and not Montreal shall be the western terminus for the trans-Atlantic air route. But indications multiply that Britain, impelled by the interests of imperial defense, is determined to push ahead with an all-British service, completely ignoring American participation if the current impasse is not speedily resolved.

A giant British flying boat, the Cavalier, is now waiting at Bermuda. Canadian workmen are cutting a great airport out of the northern woods of Newfoundland. Canadian airlines are perfecting a direct transcontinental service from Newfoundland to Vancouver. Plans are

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Final Accord Nears in G. M. Strike Parley

Chrysler Conference Held Despite Legal Action and Sit-Down

Steel Union Active

By the Associated Press

General Motors and C. I. O. union officials announced that only minor differences remained to be ironed out before completing a mutually satisfactory agreement on wages, hours, working conditions and bargaining machinery. Final settlement may come tomorrow, approximately a month after collective bargaining conferences began.

Chrysler negotiations with the union continued under the double duress of the sit-down strikes on labor's side, and of court eviction proceedings from the side of the management.

At Lansing, Mich., the union shut down a Reo Motor Car Company plant with 2200 workers. Conflict centered upon a general pay cut and the alleged discharge of 15 men for union activities.

Agreement ended a six-hour sit-down in the Chevrolet and Fisher plants of General Motors at St. Louis. The corporation agreed to prohibit solicitation of workers by the company union.

The vanguard of John L. Lewis' steel union drive claimed victories today in McKeesport and the Kiski Valley, traditionally non-union strongholds in the Pittsburgh area.

Philip Clowes, sub-regional director of the Steel Workers' Organization Committee, announced eight of the 22 employee representatives in the Vandergrift plant of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, employing 3400 workers, had gone over to the Lewis union.

Without formal invitation from the union committee, 12 of the 14 employee representatives of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company voted last night to have Lewis' union represent them in collective bargaining. The tin plate company employs more than 3500 workers.

This action came as Philip Murray, chairman of the steel union committee, announced in Washington he would meet with key men of his campaign tomorrow in Pittsburgh to prepare for further negotiations next Monday with Carnegie-Illinois.

Both Carnegie-Illinois and Republic Steel announced average wage increases of 10 per cent for the higher brackets of workers, after negotiations with company unions at their Pittsburgh and Cleveland plants, respectively.

At New York, coal contract negotiations were narrowed from 25 conferees to a sub-committee of 10 for greater efficiency.

An agreement ended a six-hour sit-down strike that halted operations at the General Motors Chevrolet-Fisher Body plants at St. Louis. The company agreed to prohibit solicitation of workers for the anti-union United Chevrolet Workers Guild.

From Hamilton, Ont., it was announced that field representatives of the C. I. O. were active in organizing workers in major steel companies and other large enterprises. John O'Hanley, president of the Trades and Labor Council, said that no stand was taken on the question of relations to the C. I. O. at the last Dominion Congress of Labor at Montreal, and there was no official opposition to it in Canadian labor circles.

Senate Opens Inquiry on Judiciary Reform

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Judiciary Committee

Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, Chairman, Is in the Center, Flanked by Senator William E. Borah (R), Idaho, and Senator William H. King (D), Utah

Homer S. Cummings

Attorney General of the United States

Wide World

Robert H. Jackson

Assistant Attorney General of the United States

Cummings Aide Says Court Is Split by Bias

Assistant U. S. Attorney General Insists Only Remedy Is Change

Backs Up President

Declares Division in Court Threatens Prestige—Sees Veto Power Used

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 — Charging that there is an "increasing tendency of the Supreme Court to judge legislation according to the majority view of the wisdom of the legislation," Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, took the stand before the Senate Judiciary Committee today to argue that "a majority of the justices have made it apparent that the great objectives of this Administration and the Congress offend their deep convictions and that the methods of this day violate their conceptions of good government." Judicial power over federal legislation is expanding rapidly, he charged, and is now assuming the nature of a veto.

In the month of debate that has gone on since Mr. Roosevelt sent his far-reaching proposal to Congress on Feb. 5, there has been no stronger declaration than Mr. Jackson's today that the Supreme Court is responsible for the seeming impasse with the New Deal—not because of constitutional interpretation, but because of opposition to the ideals of the New Deal itself.

Mr. Jackson went out of his way furthermore to give an answer to advocates of a constitutional amendment to meet the situation which he described, the latest of these recruits being Senator Joseph T. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who proposes a two-thirds majority rule in order to override a congressional enactment. Expressing no hostility to an amendment, Mr. Jackson commented:

"Judges who resort to a tortured construction of the Constitution may torture an amendment. You cannot amend a state of mind and mental attitude of hostility to exercise of governmental power and of indifference to the demands which democracy, attempting to survive industrialism, makes upon government."

Mr. Jackson's Premises

Mr. Jackson advanced six premises:

1. That responsibility for proper functioning of the Supreme Court has been placed by the Constitution upon Congress.

2. That the size of the court has been altered in the past.

3. That amendments are not the best means of "correcting" court decisions.

4. Judicial power over federal legislation is expanding rapidly and assuming the nature of a veto.

5. That federal judicial power is "impairing states' rights."

6. "That the court is now impaired in its functioning and prestige by a serious division," which can be cured only by the addition of new members

Congress has full authority and responsibility under the Constitution to secure "proper functioning" of the Supreme Court, Mr. Jackson insisted, and after pointing to half a dozen cases in which the court's size has been changed in the past, he declared that the dominant reason has "always been to keep the divergence between the court and the elective branches from becoming so wide as to threaten the stability of the Government."

In all cases of change, he said, "there was a real danger that the non-responsive, non-elective branch of the Government might impose its unsympathetic predilections on the country to nullify the policy of the elective branches. When immediate and effective action has been necessary, the method which the President now proposes has been used throughout our constitutional history."

Details of Senate court hearing: Page 2.

Spanish Shelling In French Waters Brings Warning

BREST, France, March 11 (AP)—France backed up an implicit warning to insurgent Spain to keep naval warfare out of French territorial waters with stringent orders today to her navy and air force.

The orders placed naval and aerial units of the west and south coasts on an uninterrupted duty status after four attacks by Spanish warships in the international shipping lanes.

French vessels were commanded to defend the lanes bordering France from invasion and watch constantly for belligerent vessels until the international control cordon was erected.

The rapidity with which the French Navy acted to aid the Spanish Government freighter Conde de Zubiria yesterday when an insurgent warship made a daring attack within sight of the French coast, was taken as evidence of French determination "to force respect for French waters."

Officials launched an immediate investigation to determine whether the shelling occurred within the three-mile limit.

The armed insurgent trawler surprised the freighter in the very center of the ship lane off the island of Ouessant where international shipping rounds the coast of Brittany, 350 miles from Spain.

Sailors declared that "only pure chance" saved neutral vessels from being within range of the 30 to 50 shells the warship fired before fleeing before the approach of French seaplanes and a sloop.

The Netherlands Government ordered its 6670-ton cruiser Java to Spanish waters to protect Dutch shipping after insurgents were reported to have seized two Dutch steamers and forced them to discharge their cargo at an insurgent port.

The French orders indicated the measures would be applied to either side of the civil war that invaded French waters, but authorities pointed out insurgents have taken the offensive in sea warfare.

Loyalists halt rebel push; Rebels declare arms ship sunk: Page 3.

Which Side Won?

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Dorothy Thompson, writer and wife of Sinclair Lewis, speaking before the League for Political Education, today took both the affirmative and negative sides in a debate with herself on President Roosevelt's court plan.

The "one-man debate" took the audience completely by surprise. When she announced her intention of defending the court reorganization, a slight titter ran through the audience. She continued, however, to review the arguments in favor of the plan at some length.

When she concluded she turned from the speaker's desk and sat down to the accompaniment of a slightly puzzled applause. After a few moments she took the floor again and announced that, after having listened to the arguments of "the other speaker," she still firmly opposed the President's plan. She then presented arguments against the plan.

Miss Thompson in her column, "On the Record," published by the New York Herald Tribune, has been a consistent, vigorous opponent of the President's court program.

Germany's Press Campaign Stirs Protest by U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP) — Secretary Cordell Hull today instructed Ambassador William E. Dodd at Berlin to make vigorous representations to the German Foreign Office concerning recent articles appearing in the German press about the United States.

The Secretary of State recently apologized formally to the German Embassy here for remarks made by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York in which the Mayor referred to Chancellor Hitler as a "Brown-shirted fanatic."

Mayor LaGuardia's statements, made before the Women's Section of the American Jewish Congress, evoked a deluge of criticism from the German press in which the Mayor not only was attacked but American institutions and Jewish women also were criticized.

This press campaign was called to Secretary Hull's attention by Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, wife of the noted Jewish rabbi and chairman of the Women's Section of the American Jewish Congress.

Her formal letter prompted Secretary Hull to dispatch immediate orders to the Ambassador to express "emphatic comment" to the German Foreign Office and to say that the United States Government was amazed at the fierceness of the German press attack.

Tariff Autonomy Freed From Veto Sought by Quezon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Not earlier political independence, but autonomy—and specifically, tariff autonomy—is the outward purpose of the mission of Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, now in Washington.

President Quezon thus utilizes manifest congressional sentiment for avoiding responsibilities toward the islands to attain his objective of better trade terms. To get tariff autonomy would enable the Manila government to bring pressure on American exports to the islands, indirectly through admitting more Japanese goods, just as the independence act brings pressure on the islands by erecting the equivalent of new tariffs on their exports, rising from 5 per cent in 1940 to 25 per cent in 1945, and 100 per cent thereafter. Such tariff-making power would provide the Philippines with the bargaining power they now lack.

With such tariff autonomy, the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

N. Y. Move Starts To Bar Import Of Child Made Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11—Republicans and Democrats alike were joined here today to cushion the effects of their rejection of the resolution to ratify the federal child labor amendment on Tuesday with an alternative measure, sponsored in both the lower and upper houses, to put a statutory ban on transportation into this State of goods made with child labor.

The move was attended by considerable Republican fanfare, with the party's state chairman, William S. Murray, and Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat of New York City leading the procession to the new legislative proposal. In close sequence, Senator Joseph D. Nunan Jr., New York City Democrat, instituted a companion effort in the upper chamber, and it appeared today that both houses were in a receptive mood to approve.

Effectiveness of the measure will depend upon enactment of the bill now before Congress, of which Representative Robert Low Bacon (R) of New York is the sponsor and which would set up deterrents against the marketing in other states of products in whose manufacture minors are a factor. This is drawn on the basis of a Supreme Court decision holding that Congress has the constitutional power under the interstate commerce provision to aid states in barring importations from other states of certain types of goods.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman took condemnatory cognizance of this substitute for the amendment in his appeal for ratification, declaring it was devised "for the purpose of confusing the minds of our citizens" and so unworkable it would "inevitably cause a breakdown in the free passage of goods between states."

Mr. Moffat introduced his alternative measure with the statement that ratification of the amendment by New York now was out of the question and that other steps must be taken to solve the problem. His bill, combined with the Bacon proposal, would accomplish this end immediately, he held.

Meanwhile the effort to check the Assembly vote of 102 to 42 against the ratifying bill with a popular referendum on the proposition was occupying friends of the amendment.

Britain to Push Construction On 148 New Warships

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, British First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today that Great Britain, by the end of the year, "will have under construction the remarkable number of 148 new warships."

The 1937 naval estimates, which Sir Samuel introduced, call for 80 more new ships to cost $525,325,000. With the ships already started, these will bring the total to be under construction by the end of 1937 to 148.

They will include five capital ships, four aircraft carriers, and 17 cruisers.

Forced to Rush Plans

"We are forced," said Sir Samuel, "to telescope into two or three years what ought to, normally, be carried out in a decade."

"Past deficiencies," he said, forced this acceleration of the naval phase of Britain's five-year, $7,500,000,000 defense program.

The Admiralty chief predicted that the shipbuilding program would be carried out without delay.

"We shall have the material for construction, and when the ships are built, we shall have the men to man them," he declared.

Trade Routes Guarded

Both the naval and the air staffs, Sir Samuel related, have given the closest attention to "our trade communications through narrow seas."

This undoubtedly was a reference to fears that Italy could block off the British Empire "life line" in the narrow Mediterranean.

Members of the House listened intently to these first full details of the military estimates and heard Sir Samuel finally declare:

"Now, henceforth, there can be no rivalry between the American and British naval armaments!"

Miss Earhart on Mark To Start World Flight

OAKLAND, Calif., March 11 (AP)—Amelia Earhart flew here to the starting point of her projected equatorial world flight yesterday and said she would get away on the 27,000-mile adventure Monday "unless the weather goes against me." She piloted her $80,000, twin-motored, "flying laboratory" from Los Angeles, the plane's second trip over that route yesterday.

Why Not Order Horders?

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—Dazed members of the "Hors d'Oeuvres Reform Committee" of the Mid-West Hotel show are wondering just what the American public considers "simple."

Recently they issued a plea for a "simply pronounceable substitute word for hors d'oeuvres," offering a loving cup and a cash award to the winning "public benefactor" at the hotel show here March 23.

The committeemen dug into piles of letters written in response and came up with these suggestions:

App-whett, ameriketts, alspeps, an-che-ca, ancheeviars, B-4s, brelishers, bo-zests cavanchochees, cheerbits, clutterups (believed male inspired), delicianaires, dinazests exdiores, goosleums, hor-der-ettes, kutiebits, lipsmackers, piccancheechas, pepper-uppers, primers, sideats, teasers, whippetits, and zippybits.

The tabulators, not very zippy when they reached zippybits, perked up when someone said something about calling the snacks "hors d'oeuvres."

Confidential Editorial Note:

For the verbal larder of the agape "Hors d'Oeuvre Reform Committee," readers of The Christian Science Monitor offer yet more contributions. Mrs. A. Harris sends in the word "kickshaw," which had a forthright, Anglo-Saxon atmosphere about it. But after it was tried out on the staff, there ensued a sudden run on the dictionary, and to the collective discomposure the inevitable influence of France showed up again. The word metamorphosed out of the French "quelque chose" roughly meaning "something." Webster offers this definition: "Something fantastical; any trifling, trumpery thing"; hence, "A fancy dish; a tidbit; a delicacy."

Miss Myra Emmons of New York sought and offered the term to end terms. She wrote: "Why not adopt permanently a word already in frequent use in that capacity—the word 'appetizers'? It is plain, simple, sturdy, truthful, suggestive, unmistakable, comprehensive, unabashing, unforgettable, explanatory, universal, cheerful, vivid, pronounceable, sociable, democratic, communistic, farmer-labor, fascist, national-socialistic, dignified, definite, peaceful, new-dealist, congressional, supreme-courtly, inoffensive, optimistic, charitable, encouraging, benevolent, philanthropic, salutary, provocative, idealistic, scholastic, probationary, explorative, humane, satisfying."

After thus empurpling the thesaurus, Miss Emmons concludes: "Arguments seem unnecessary."

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Foreign Affairs: Trade and Arms

Debate Still Rages Over Neutrality Embargo Program

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Problems in foreign affairs raised before the American people today are challenging and complicated, but so great are the internal crises: the Supreme Court, labor relations, and so on—that the public very largely ignores the external issues.

It is both sobering and surprising simply to run through the problems in foreign affairs that confront the Administration and the people today: They include:

Neutrality. Already the Senate has taken an historic step, paralleled only by Thomas Jefferson's ill-fated Embargo Act, in an attempt to insulate the United States from foreign wars. It has enacted a statute empowering flat embargoes on munitions and a "cash and carry" policy on everything else. A companion measure waits in the House, differing only in a minor degree of discretion given the President in applying the policy. To some, the neutrality plan may lessen the chances of American involvement in war through commercial ties. To others, it is "un-neutrality," placing the United States in tacit alliance with the nations that control the seas. Which, in turn, may mean an alliance, in advance, with aggressors. Though debate over this measure rages in Congress and the metropolitan papers, it is to be doubted whether the man-in-the-street is conscious of any motive stronger than the desire to get into his cyclone cellar when the winds of world discord blow. The President and State Department, desirous of pursuing a more constructive foreign policy, have given up the fight on the issue of neutrality and concentrate their potential strength in other fields.

World Trade. The power to make reciprocal trade treaties, without reference to Congress—thus getting around the lobbies that often control tariff-making, and the near-impossibility of getting important treaties ratified—has just been extended for three more years. That means that atop the 15 reciprocal treaties already made by Secretary Hull, he can construct other agreements intended to strengthen world peace by widening world trade. But this program is in seeming conflict with the neutrality policy, for the mandatory embargo law warns foreign nations that they cannot depend on American exports when they will want them most—in war. Why, therefore, should foreign nations—particularly those which do not dominate the seas—build up a dependence on American materials which may be cut off in their hour of need? May they not retaliate against this possible stringency by refusing to enter into trade agreements in peacetime? And may not some of them be reluctant to guarantee the United States the materials it may require in time of need? But these arguments are objections to the neutrality policy, rather than the trade agreements.

Tripartite Monetary Agreement. This accord, perhaps the most signif-

Issues Before America

As guide and interpreter to the debates and actions of the United States Government in the critical weeks and months ahead, The Christian Science Monitor offers a series of 12 articles on the outstanding issues, prepared by the authoritative writers of its Washington News Bureau, of which this is the tenth.

Monetary Agreement Aids in Stabilizing Dollar, Pound and Franc

icant single arrangement in which Roosevelt diplomacy has entered, helps to keep the dollar, the pound, and the franc in de facto stabilization. The Treasury still has its $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund — although whether it has grown, stood still, or shrunk the public does not know—and by this means a dominant degree of world monetary co-operation is possible. For example, if it is decided that the dollar was somewhat undervalued by the Roosevelt cut to 59.06 cents, and since it is politically difficult to increase its gold valuation, the same effect can be achieved by letting the pound and franc slip off a few points. The entire fabric of trade relations between sterlingaria, France, and the United States is vitally affected by the tripartite agreement. And its indirect bearing on French political stability—for the Blum Government depends largely on a sound franc—impinges upon the very nerve-centers of European peace.

Armaments. The United States is far from aloof from the world arms race. While the ominous threat of the race in Europe largely produced the state of mind that evolved the American neutrality policy, the United States itself is spending over $1,000,000,000 a year in arms building. This armament has external significance only in the naval sense. There, however, Great Britain has just announced its intention of taking a considerable jump ahead, and American naval officials are examining the situation to see whether the United States should try to keep pace under the "navy-second-to-none" doctrine. Should it do so—and even on the basis of the present

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

France Launches First Installment Of Defense Loan

PARIS, March 11 (AP)—The first installment of the new national defense loan, fixed at 5,000,000,000 francs (about $225,000,000), will be issued tomorrow in 98 franc ($2.41) bonds, bearing 4½ per cent interest and payable in 60 years.

The Bank for International Settlements at Basel in Switzerland was named paying agent for the French Government to overcome American and British objections to London and New York banks handling foreign subscriptions.

The bonds will be repayable, according to the choice of the purchasers, in French francs, Swiss francs, pounds or dollars.

Interest and principal may be collected in French francs in France and in Swiss francs at the Bank for International Settlements or at the offices of agents designated by the International Bank.

The total amount of the loan, as approved by the French Parliament, is 10,500,000,000 francs ($479,850,000).

France launches loan in four currencies: Financial Page.

Senators Fire Questions at Jackson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Adopting the Socratic method of question-and-answer, senators bombarded Robert H. Jackson, assistant Attorney General, today with variations of two propositions incorporated in interrogations—would not there be the same split decisions under a Supreme Court with 15 members, as with nine members; and would not the prestige of the court be irreparably damaged by increasing its membership at the present juncture?

The exchanges were better tempered than yesterday when Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, appeared to nettle opposition senators with his retorts. Indeed Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who has his own constitutional amendment proposal, complimented the alert witness today for his "splendid argument," Chairman Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona threw an aura of good humor over the assembly by his indictment of the auditory qualities of the marble-paneled chamber.

"The architect," he declared, "did a remarkably perfect job in preventing anyone from hearing. Roar," he implored senators, "roar like the Bull of Bashan, if you expect to be heard. Use that which secured your election to the Senate—your voice!"

Senator O'Mahoney came to the microphone for the first question.

Senator O'Mahoney: I want to compliment your presentation. As an analysis of the activity of the court in usurping the executive function it would be hard to match. But referring to your own statement that the law should not depend "on the continuance of a single life, or upon a justice changing his mind" do you think the bill before the committee meets that objection?

Mr. Jackson: This bill gives no assurance that there will not be a division of the court. Every justice will be just as independent as he is today, or before this bill was passed. This bill does not in anyway interfere with the independence of justices. But it does give some assurance of ending this sort of thing (split decisions) by bringing into court men much nearer a viewpoint in harmony with contemporary events.

Senator O'Mahoney: This bill, however, does not take away the power of the court to overrule acts of Congress?

Mr. Jackson: This bill does not seek to accomplish that purpose. This bill leaves judicial power exactly where it was, but it does extend to the judiciary more of the same power which the public has in relation to the Senate and the House, a more frequent opportunity to infuse new blood.

Senator O'Mahoney: Do you think the infusion of new blood would produce the results you have in mind?

Mr. Jackson: I think it would.

Senator O'Mahoney: Yet the AAA decision was written by a justice not at all affected by this bill.

Mr. Jackson: There's no guarantee against things like that.

Senator O'Mahoney: It is my understanding you have no objection to the constitutional amendment approach to the question?

Mr. Jackson: That is so.

Senator O'Mahoney: Is there objection by anyone on the Administration?

Mr. Jackson: I would not speak for anyone on the amendment but myself. I would not advocate abandonment of other methods of obtaining these objectives, but I don't know whether anybody else would go along with me.

Senator McCarran (D) Nevada: The Supreme Court has depended for its prestige on the confidence of the people. Don't you think that by reason of the atmosphere created by this bill and the conditions brought about if it were enacted, that the confidence of the people in six new judges would have been so lost that the mandates of the court would have no force and effect?

Mr. Jackson: No I have no such fear. If the President made unwise appointments, or if the Senate confirmed them, or if the appointees do not justify confidence, then it would be lost. But several times the membership has been altered, in the past and the court has gained. When General Grant increased the size it gained in prestige because the people had the feeling that the court would not let them down.

Senator McCarran: But that was after a great war. The greenback case really involved saving the nation. If six new judges went on the bench now, people would say they were selected by the New Deal, that the court had been stultified.

Mr. Jackson: I don't feel that way and I should very much hate to see it happen so. The President faces a difficult task, the Senate faces a serious responsibility, and so would the six new judges. But if we can not supply six men that can meet the public's confidence, then this country is pretty nearly over the dam anyway.

Senator McCarran: Might not the six men either go as a whole with New Deal policies or, realizing they were under suspicion, go "reverse English" and take directly opposite paths to forestall criticism?

Mr. Jackson: I don't think so. Among men identified with this Administration there are plenty of disagreements. Any man worthy to go on this court would say that an act was unconstitutional if he felt so. I think the present situation is far more dangerous than any which brings the court into sympathy with the people.

Senator McCarran: Do you recall that in 1921 at the San Francisco meeting of the American Bar Association a resolution was passed recommending that the Supreme Court membership be increased to 11?

Mr. Jackson: No, I did not.

Senator McCarran (dryly): Perhaps the Bar Association had more confidence in the Administration then. Warren G. Harding was President, and Mr. Daugherty was Attorney General (laughter).

Senator Burke (D), Nebraska: By your question you do not mean to imply that William L. Ransom, former head of the American Bar Association and the association, are not overwhelmingly against this proposal?

Mr. Jackson: Why, he is a fellow-townsman of mine. I would suspect a rather more liberal viewpoint.

Senator Burke: I can state to you positively he agrees fully and completely with the present President and the overwhelming majority of the bar, against the plan.

Mr. Jackson: Well, I see there's another good man gone wrong.

Senator Norris, Nebraska (to Senator Burke): When you say overwhelming majority you refer to the Bar Association and not to the American Bar; that is a different thing.

At this point, senators opposing the court plan attempted to show a divergence between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Cummings over the congestion of the courts. Mr. Jackson said he had not stressed the argument since it had been brought out yesterday. A minute later Mr. Jackson was declaring, "There is a no-man's land in which many large activities of a very large number of people are governed by no government whatever."

Mr. Jackson: That depends on whether it is going to decide legal questions, or such matters as whether the mining of coal is interstate commerce. In that case I should prefer a body of engineers.

Senator Burke: Do you mean to advocate placing men on the Supreme Court of the United States who have had no legal training whatever?

Senator Burke: I understand your view to be that it is entirely proper for Congress and the President at any time they are dissatisfied with Supreme Court decisions to add members to the Court who might be prevailed upon to follow the sentiment of the country?

Mr. Jackson: I think it's within their power. I think it is proper to exercise it at this time.

Senator Burke (later): This path, then, is open only to a liberal government?

Mr. Jackson: A conservative government does not need the Supreme Court when it holds either the House, the Senate or the President. The court doesn't initiate anything itself, and if conservatives have the court to halt passage of acts that is all they want. Whenever you want to hold things up you have only to get one department, but if you want to do more you've got to get all three. That's the difficulty.

Senator Neely (D), West Va.: Is there anything now that would interfere with adoption of any kind of a constitutional amendment?

Mr. Jackson: There is nothing.

Following a colloquy with Senator Warren R. Austin (R.) of Vermont on petitions for certiorari, Senator Tom Connally (D.) of Texas, another opponent of the plan, opened his attack.

Nearing the Top of the World

Galloway; Publishers; Reportagebild from Black Star

Scenes in Northern Scandinavia

Upper—Mighty Kjendal Glacier at Leon, Norway, With Inset of Lapp in Picturesque National Dress
Center—A Lapp Village
Lower Left—A Summer Home of a Laplander, Usually Made of Logs Covered With Reindeer Hides
Lower Right—A Laplander Mother With Her Two Children

Norway's Topmost Province Full of Interest for the Tourist

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

A few years ago I visited Norway's topmost province, Bossekop. As it was about this season of the year, I am reminded that the great traditional market of the nomad Lapps has opened there.

Now Bossekop, far down on the Altenfjord in the province of Finmarken, has an ice-free anding place and a shore suitable for the drying of fish. And so from ancient times it has been a meeting place for the Lapps from the mountains and the coast.

Even from Finland and Sweden Lapps have come down to the coast with their products for the season's trading. Furs, walrus tusks, ptarmigans, reindeer meat and so on have been brought to the market by the mountain Lapps to be traded with the flour, butter, fish cloth, sugar, and such more civilized products of the coast dwellers.

The nomad Lapps live in tents easy to put up and pack away. In the top they leave a hole for the smoke to escape. The visitor's first impression upon entering is one of darkness and smoke, but upon sitting down one gets a clearer view of the interior. A narrow box—the right size for the pulka (sleigh)—serves as a table for all small objects; great ingenuity is shown in the utilization of the restricted space and there is a great sense of order. Outside the tent they raise up two poles with a third one lying on the others, and on this third one they hang up their provisions.

The Lapps love bright, strong colors and their fur-edged cloaks are decorated with cloth of gay colors and picturesque design.

* * *

Altenfjord is situated at 69° 57' 47" north latitude. It is 40 kilometers long, and protected from the ocean by three rather large islands. The word "Alten" is believed to mean "swan," and is often found in connection with water and rivers. Arable soil is found near the fjord; pine and birch trees grow in the valley; and on the slopes there is good pasture land. The intense light of the short summer gives new color to rare orchids and other Arctic flowers. The reindeer moss covers the ground like a gray velvet carpet.

The earth is rich in copper and iron ore. Beautiful slates are found on the rocks. The copper mines on Kaafjord, a branch of the Altenfjord, were being worked in 1826 and this exploitation was continued more or less regularly until 1908. Many generations of miners there learned to become expert mountain workers, which has been of great practical value to the district in many ways. Small quantities of gold and some pearls are occasionally found in the rivers.

The large herds of reindeer—one Lapp may own several thousands of these animals—once furnished the Lapps with all necessaries; they even made needles from the bones and thread from the sinews. Now needles are bought in the shop, as well as thread and other products, and are part of the trading.

Even in the Middle Ages Finmarken—much larger than the present district of that name—was tributary to Norway. Messengers from the south came to gather tribute and almost from the first there was some kind of trade. But trade was a monopoly of the kings, to become a trade privilege for the town of Bergen, conveniently situated for trade both with the north and with foreign countries. This privilege for Bergen was practically the beginning of Norwegian colonization of Finmarken. In 1307 a church was dedicated at Vadsö, and we find Vadsö fortress or palace mentioned in 1340. Foreigners were not permitted to travel farther north than Bergen. The authorities found it easier to collect duties on the trade at one place. In 1456 Trindheim received a trade privilege and Bergen had to share the monopoly; more families settled up in the north as traders and as fishermen. Trade first became free in 1789 when the monopoly was at last abolished and Finmarken given the opportunity of a fuller development of all its natural riches.

Jackson Expands Accusation Of Dissension Among Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Essential portions of the text of Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee in support of the Roosevelt court program, follow. Mr. Jackson, speaking of the process of constitutional amendment, said:

As to an Amendment

As to a constitutional amendment, he said in part:

"It may be possible by more words to clarify words, but it is not possible by words to change a state of mind hostile to the exertion of governmental powers. To offset the effect of the judicial attitude reflected in recent decisions, it would be necessary to amend not only the commerce clause and the due process clause, but the equal protection clause, the privilege and immunities clause, the Tenth Amendment, the bankruptcy power, and the taxing and spending power. Each one of these clauses has during the past two years been so unwarrantably construed as to call forth indignant dissents from the liberal minority of the court."

Then Mr. Jackson addressed himself to his major point, that judicial power has been "expanding."

"The outstanding development in recent constitutional history," he said, "is the growing frequency with which the Supreme Court refuses to enforce acts of Congress on the ground that such acts are beyond the constitutional powers of the Congress.

"While we see no limits upon the power to nullify acts of the Congress, we can see that, as each instance becomes a precedent for more, self-restraints are proving no restraints, and the power is in constant process of extension."

The Picture on One Side

He added:

"Each success in thwarting congressional power, or each effort that comes so near success as to lack but a vote or two, stimulates competing lawyers and aggrieved interests to new attack.

"Nearly every newly organized institution of the Government rests under a legal cloud. This is true of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Social Security Board, the Public Works Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Labor Relations Board.

"The acts of Congress involving the hopes and fears of a great proportion of the American people are likewise clouded in legal doubt. Old-age benefits, old-age assistance, unemployment compensation, the Securities Act, the Relief Acts, the Labor Relations Act, the Public Utility Holding Company Act, the Tennessee Valley Acts—as well as many taxing acts—are involved in litigation, and there is no definite assurance what their fate will be. The whole program overwhelmingly approved by the people in 1932, 1934 and 1936 is in danger of being lost in a maze of constitutional metaphors."

He asserted that:

"No more threatening development in law enforcement has occurred than the sight of the Government defied by the whole utility holding company industry, obliged to abdicate enforcement until a Supreme Court decision could be had.

"If this attitude shall spread, then a subtle change has come about that transforms completely the function of the Supreme Court in our Government. . . . That the conflict between the court and the elective branches of the Government is entering a new phase is apparent from the extensive assertion of the right to disregard acts of Congress which is subtly transferring the process of judicial review into a veto power over legislation."

Sees States Affected

He argued that expanding judicial power is also affecting the states:

"Experiments by the states with laws to settle industrial disputes, minimum wage acts, and acts to regulate public utility and other business enterprises," he said, "were frequently stopped by the federal courts. Had they been allowed to proceed, demands for the exercise of federal power later would have been less imperative. . . .

"It thus seems that states' rights can not be exercised by the states themselves; the states apparently are not of age and are to be regarded as sorts of wards of the court, which determines in its own wisdom what is for their good. . . . The states have no rights which the courts have been bound to respect. The states' rights argument is heard sympathetically only when pleaded by private interests in support of laissez faire economics to create a 'no man's land' beyond the reach of both federal and state power. The states rights' have become private privileges.

"Is it any wonder," added Mr. Jackson, "that Justice Holmes said the sky is the limit?"

Finally he came to his last point—that "the court is now impaired in its functioning and prestige by a serious division."

Extracts from his statement follow:

"The present controversy over the Court reflects a controversy within the Court. Neither the Congress nor the President has sought the present dissension. Neither the Congress nor the Executive has in any manner sought to interfere with the judicial function, and neither has failed to obey any decision of the Court.

Cites Sources of Inferences

"A majority of the justices have have made it apparent that the great objectives of this Administration and this Congress offend their deep convictions and that the methods of this day violate their conceptions of good government. Prediction of 'impending moral chaos,' grief over the fear that 'the Constitution is gone,' characterization of the Securities and Exchange Commission as a 'star chamber,' accusation that the Congress and the Executive have coerced farmers, taken freedom of contract away from working women and despoiled the states, indicate an implacable, although unquestionably sincere, opposition to the use of national power to accomplish the policies so overwhelmingly endorsed by the voters.

"This frank hostility of these justices has been openly counted on by interested groups to defeat much important legislation.

"On the other hand a minority of the justices, whose patriotism and competence no one questions, have made it apparent that they feel that justice to their own records with posterity requires them to protest publicly and sharply against the over-riding decisions of the majority.

Names Five Progressives

"Included among those who have seen fit to protect their place in judicial history by recorded protests are Chief Justice Hughes, Justices Holmes, Brendeis, Stone and Cardozo.

"Under this stress and contention an inability to reach a decision developed in the case of the New York Unemployment Compensation Act, and the court split four-to-four, one justice being absent from illness. This left a cloud upon the social security program of many states and is a possible threat to the Federal Social Security Act.

"Petition for rehearing has long awaited decision. The Washington Minimum Wage Act was argued some three months ago and, while I can only guess at the cause of the delay, the difficulties apparent in this case lead to the suspicion that the court is badly divided.

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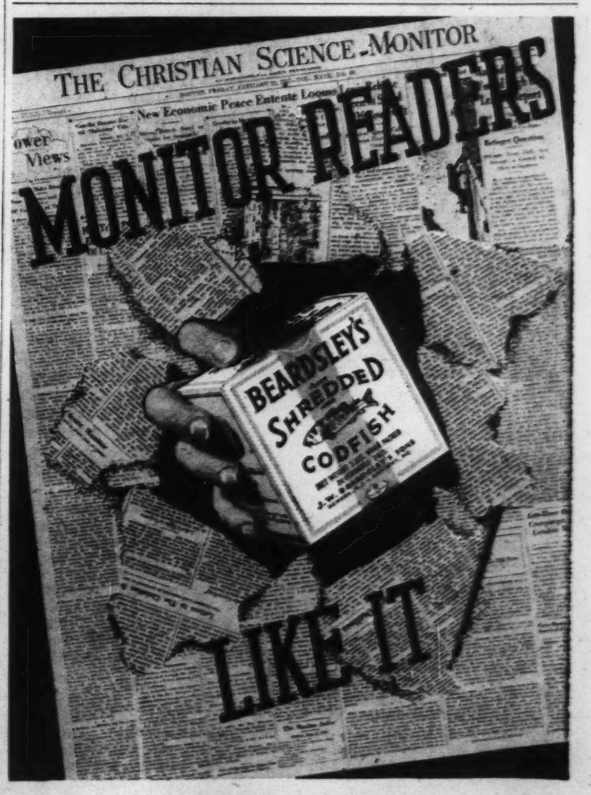

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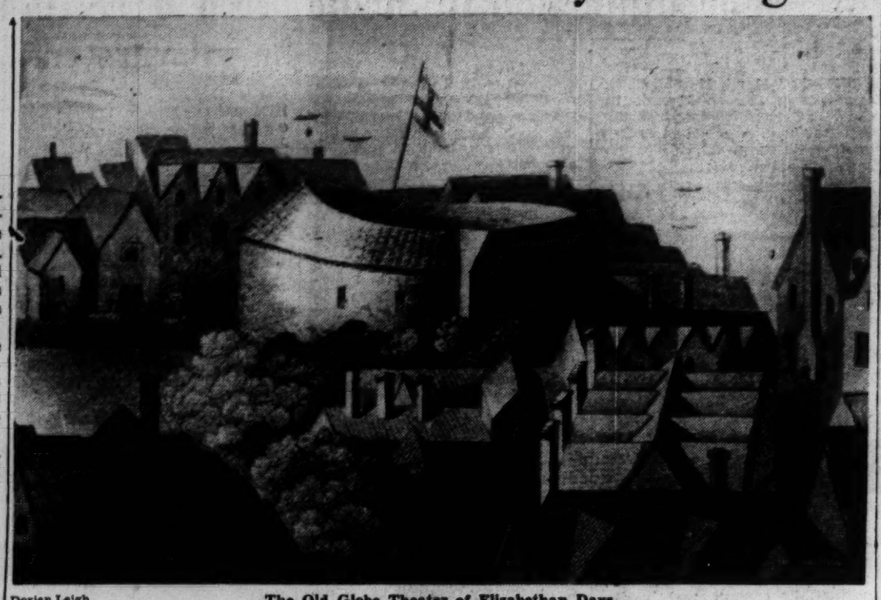
Shakespearean Theater of 1613 May Rise Again

Move started in London to build new theater and library for students of drama and music. American aid pledged.



Dorien Leigh

The Old Globe Theater of Elizabethan Days

It Stood on the South Bank of the Thames in Southwark, London, and It Is Proposed to Erect a Similar Building on a Larger Scale at the Same Location. Included in the Scheme Is the Building of a New Mermaid Tavern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A £250,000 Anglo-American scheme for the reconstruction of Shakespeare's old Globe Theatre has been launched here. The Globe, where, between 1599 and 1613, most of Shakespeare's plays received their first production, was burned in the latter year.

The organization sponsoring the scheme is known as the Globe-Mermaid Association. Among its officials in England are included Lord Derby, Mr. James Stephens, the poet, and Miss Marie Tempest, the well-known actress. In America, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, and ex-President Hoover are enthusiastic supporters.

On Bank of the Thames

The old Globe was situated in Southwark, on the south bank of the Thames, and it is proposed to re-erect it on the same spot, thereby giving a new architectural dignity to a part of London that sorely needs it. The plans are for a reproduction of the old Globe on a larger scale, with such alterations as are rendered necessary by improved sanitary and fire regulations.

The Globe was roughly circular in shape, and was built mainly of wood. It is referred to by Shakespeare himself in the prologue to "Henry V" in the words:

may we cram
Within this wooden O the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt?

Library and Music Chamber

It is intended that the theater should be one of a group of buildings, of which the chief architecturally is to be a great library for the use of students from all over the world. This library is to include a spacious music chamber, equipped with the full range of contemporary instruments, in addition to lecture and congress halls, and rooms for clubs and social gatherings.

A third feature of the plans is a reproduction of the Mermaid Tavern, covering a large Elizabethan banqueting hall, 84 feet long, with a music gallery, and vast Elizabethan kitchens, open to the inspection of customers, where food would be roasted on spits. It was of the Mermaid that a contemporary of Shakespeare wrote:

What things have we seen
Done at the Mermaid! Heard words that have been
So nimble and so full of subtle flame,
As if that every one from whom they came
Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,
And had resolved to live a fool the rest
Of his dull life!

Proposal for Amalgamation

It has been proposed that the new scheme should be combined with the endeavors that have been made during the last 27 years to establish a National Theater in London. The plans for a National Theater were started with a gift of £70,000 from Sir Carl Meyer, and today the committee has £150,000 on hand.

Negotiations for a site for the National Theater have already begun, and a new appeal is to be made as soon as the site has been acquired.

The main difficulty in the way of amalgamation is that the National Theater group desires a spacious, modern house, built on the latest lines. It would also include good modern plays in its repertory. The Globe scheme, on the contrary, does not accommodate anything written since the Restoration of Charles II in 1660.

Weaver to Leave Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Department of Commerce officials said yesterday that Joseph B. Weaver would retire this week as chief of the marine inspection and navigation bureau. He announced some time ago he would quit when he had completed a program he laid out upon entering the bureau in 1934. H. L. Seward of Yale University has been mentioned as a possible successor.

Senator Wheeler Protests, Landis Defends, Court Plan

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—Two men, famous as liberals—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and James M. Landis, chairman of the Federal Securities Commission—debated President Roosevelt's proposed court legislation before the fourth annual woman congress here last night.

Senator Wheeler accused the President of preaching "haste and hate" to hasten the forging of a weapon which, he said, might be used by another President to extinguish all liberty.

He challenged Mr. Roosevelt to submit instead "any reasonable constitutional amendment," pledging that members of Congress would submerge their individual views and quickly approve it. If the Administration wishes, Senator Wheeler added, ratification by the states could be completed within a matter of months.

Mr. Landis contended the present Supreme Court has set itself up as a super-legislature, standing athwart the path of social progress. The President's proposal to name six new justices is the only constitutional way to meet the problem, short of a constitutional amendment, he said. Declaring that the child labor amendment has been kept out of the Constitution for years and that another amendment might face equal delay, Laindis declared:

"We dare not repeat the mistake of Buchanan—to let the nation, as he did, after the Dred Scott decision, falter and fumble too long for its destiny. We must, if we can, find a way to do otherwise."

Wheeler Denies National Crisis

Senator Wheeler challenged the President's contention, made in recent addresses, that the nation confronts a crisis.

He said the President painted a picture of poverty, sweatshops, unemployment, inadequate housing, drought, floods, poor crops and strikes and that "all this, it is implied, was because of the Supreme Court."

"As I saw that dark picture unfold," Senator Wheeler continued, "I wondered what the President meant when I sat with him but four short months ago on the platform from which he spoke in Denver and heard him declare that the Government had 'sought and found practical answers to the problems of industry, agriculture and mining.'"

He added:

"That the Administration sincerely believes this is a crisis calling for precipitate and unthinking action on such a proposal cannot be maintained upon the record which the Administration itself has made in the campaign and in the past months."

Senator Wheeler contended it ill befits the President to say there is doubtful power to protect the consumer against monopoly.

Memories of the NRA

"Memories of his NRA, dictated in large measure by the United States Chamber of Commerce, for the express purpose of permitting industry to get out from under the provisions of the Sherman antitrust law and the Clayton Act, are too recent to be forgotten," he said.

"Housewives and farmers can testify as to what protection they got from monopolistic prices under that act. . . . Many of you, I am sure, are not unmindful of the favoritism, the petty graft and the corruption that was rampant in the activities of the code authorities. . . . Few are the people in the United States who would disagree with the Supreme Court decision in that case."

Mr. Landis challenged the soundness of Senator Wheeler's proposal for a constitutional amendment which would permit Congress by a two-thirds vote to override Supreme Court decisions invalidating federal laws.

"This proposition has many weaknesses," he said. "The most obvious of these is that it would offer no solution to the problems of the various states whose legislative programs have been so often upset by the court.

"Such an amendment does not make it possible for states to pass minimum wage acts, for states to provide for social security, for states to encourage collective bargaining. The relief it offers is illusory."

Those Who Oppose Plan

Senator Wheeler took exception sharply to the President's recent assertion that protests against the court legislation came from "substantially the same elements of opposition" which he faced in the last election.

"The same elements of opposition?" he exclaimed. "Johnson of California, Norris of Nebraska, Nye and Frazier of North Dakota, Borah of Idaho, and that vast host of southern Democrats who have supported the President whole-heartedly. We are classed as 'the same elements of opposition' as opposed him in the last campaign.

"The people of this country will not believe, as the President suggests, that these men are insincere in their desire to improve social and economic conditions in this country.

"The people will believe, in my opinion, that the President has made a false start and taken a most dangerous method of righting the wrongs that may exist."

Mr. Landis emphasized that the President's proposal cannot be attacked on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

Carpet Firm Offers Compromise on Pay

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 11 (AP)—Officials of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company responded yesterday to union demands for a flat 15 per cent wage increase for its 3800 employees with a compromise offer of a 10 per cent raise.

At the same time the company agreed to recognize the United Textile Workers as the sole bargaining agency for its employees, and an eight-hour day and maximum 40-hour week. The textile union is an affiliate of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization.

In addition the company agreed to pay its workers one and one third for overtime, with one and one half overtime pay on Sundays.

The company's offer stipulated that membership in the United Textile Workers should not be a condition of employment.

Need for New Bridges In Tourist Travel Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 11—If the tourist business from the United States is to be retained and increased, the highways of Ontario need the continual attention of the Government, declared R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Highways, at the 35th annual meeting of the Ontario Good Roads' Association here recently. During 1936 more than 2,600,000 United States cars entered the province, he estimated, carrying at least 9,000,000 passengers, and purchased $2,000,000 worth of gasoline in Ontario.

The need for increased government subsidies to assist in the rebuilding of ancient and unsafe bridges which county and township feel themselves financially unable to repair was a point stressed by many speakers. It was estimated that there are 4000 such structures in the province, many of them more than 50 years old.

Steam Heat for Senecas In New WPA 'Long House'

AKRON, N. Y., March 11 (AP)—The WPA is building the Seneca Indians a steam-heated "long house" at the Tonawanda Reservation, but there was a question yesterday whether the tribal councils would meet in the comfortable, "council chamber" it will contain. The council room is only one feature of the $35,000 building, however. Officially designated as the "Tonawanda Community Center," the building will have shower baths and recreational and educational rooms.

"The council chamber will be there if the Indian leaders wish to use it," Mrs. Walter A. Henricks of Penn Yan, an Indian expert and one of the supporters of the project, said. "We haven't asked them to use it, however."

Spain Invaded By Italy's Army, Madrid Declares

MADRID, March 11 (AP)—Gen. José Miaja, commander of Madrid's defense forces, announced today that "an undeclared international war has begun in Spain," in which 30,000 Italian soldiers are participating.

"Spain has been invaded by a foreign army!" the Government Generalissimo declared.

The Government, in a communiqué, asserted that evidence has been "uncovered to show that four full divisions (of Italian troops) are taking part in the fighting."

The communiqué named "General Mangini" as the commander of Italian forces in Spain.

Individual divisions are commanded by "Generals Bergonzoli, Nuvolini and Cops," the Government reported.

"The (Italian) divisions are Blackshirt militia," the communiqué said, "except for one which is of the regular Italian army."

Rebels Pushed Back

Simultaneously with the statement on the alleged Italian participation in the civil war, the Government reported that a counter-attack on the southern front had forced insurgents to retire two miles in fighting around Pozoblanco, Cordoba Province.

Collapse of a school building in the University City sector, northwest of the capital, killed 140 insurgents, official reports declared.

Government aviation also were said to have bombed the Guadalajara-Zaragoza highway in the rear of insurgent positions northeast of Guadalajara.

Reinforcements, war-tested in the four-months' siege of Madrid, were rushed to the Guadalajara front today to buttress Government forces reported to have halted an insurgent push towar dthe capital.

Madrid's "milicianos" (militiamen), their commanders asserted, were holding their ground firmly south of Gajanejos, meeting the drive at several towns on both sides of the Aragon highway traversing Guadalajara province, northeast of Madrid.

Italians Captured

Five Italians were reported captured in yesterday's fighting. Government commanders asserted that there was only a Spanish "veneer" on an attacking army of about 15,000 Italians.

A large number of tanks, which with motorcycle-mounted machine guns pointed this major thrust of Gen. Francisco Franco to break Madrid's resistance, were said to have been destroyed with explosives tossed under them by reckless "dinamiteros."

Tanks, armored cars and several artillery units were included among the reinforcements against Franco's mechanized onslaught.

The "milicianos" were said to have been greatly encouraged by General Miaja's tour of the front lines. The general and several aides lunched in a little inn at Guadalajara on the customary soldier's rations costing 1½ pesetas (about 10 cents).

The Government troops, finding what cover they could on the rain-swept countryside and in the scattered villages along the high road, met General Franco's charging warriors with a dogged rifle and machine gun fire.

Overcast skies interfered with aerial attacks yesterday but insurgent artillerymen laid down a two-hour bombardment in the Monte de Encinas sector as a prelude to the mobile ground attack.

Rebels Declare Arms Ship Sunk Despite Early Salvage Report

SALAMANCA, Spain, March 11 (AP)—The insurgent Spanish regime officially announced today that the Government munitions freighter Mar Cantabrico had been sunk, contrary to previous assertions that it had fallen a prize of war to insurgent warships.

No details were given in the announcement. The vessel carried more than $2,700,000 worth of munitions from New York and Vera Cruz, Mexico to the aid of the Valencia Government.

The Mar Cantabrico previously was reported to have been taken to Ferrol, fortified insurgent port on the northwest tip of Spain, after being shelled and captured by the Cruiser Canarias while attempting to run the insurgent blockade.

The insurgent announcement deepened the mystery surrounding the vessel since it slipped out of Vera Cruz harbor and was unreported for 17 days until it radioed a wild appeal for aid Monday, using the call letters of a British ship.

It was not known whether the insurgents had removed the huge cargo of war stores and then scuttled the freighter or whether it had sunk en route to Ferrol in contradiction to the report of its arrival.

The loss of the Mar Cantabrico's cargo was considered in insurgent circles a crushing blow delivered to the Government.

In addition to the lost materials of war, it was officially pointed out, the ship itself was the main unit of the merchant fleet supplying the northern Government forces.

"It shows that the blockade is effective," an official said.

"The loss of the Mar Cantabrico and the recent enormous losses in land fighting may mean the rapid end of Government resistance in the Asturias and Basque provinces (on the northern front)."

Mrs. Roosevelt Has Day With Elliott and Family

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 11 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt gained a brief respite from her lecture tour here. The President's wife was driven to Denton this morning by her son, Elliott, for a lecture at the Texas State College for Women. Afterward she returned to Elliott's home near Benbrook, where she enjoyed seclusion with him and his wife and their two young children.

In the evening she drove back to Denton to fill a second engagement and then to Fort Worth for the night.

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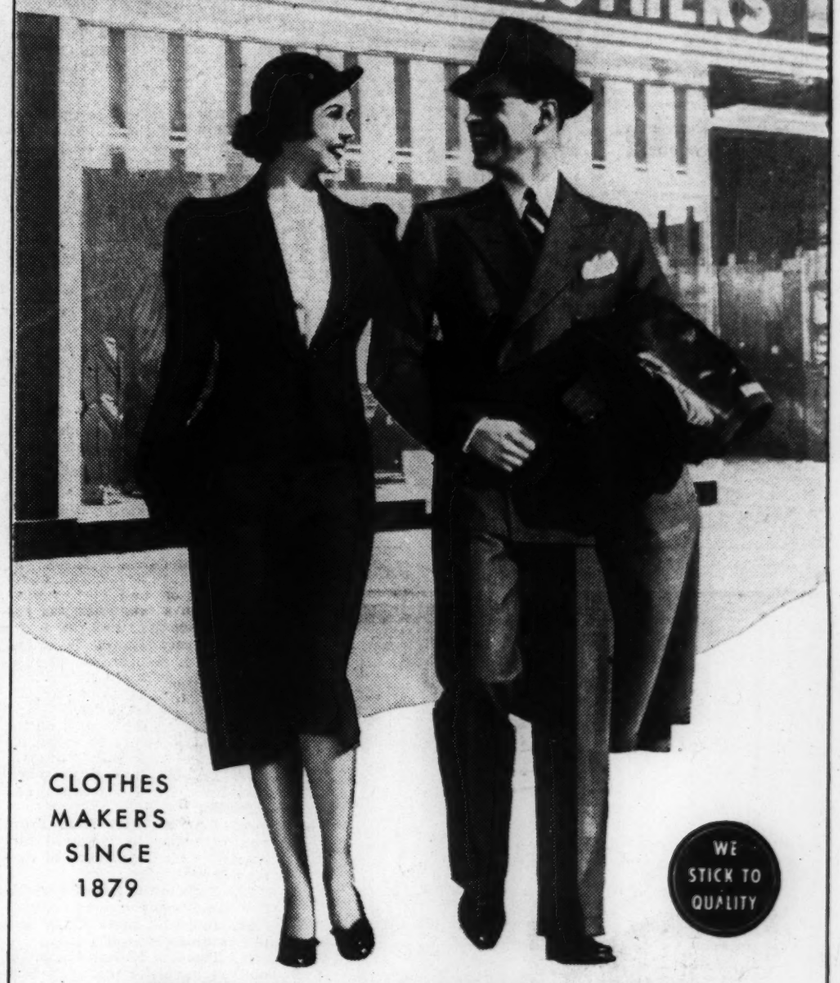

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White Collar Pay Increase Reported by Company Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 11—Twenty thousand "white collar" workers of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, largest unit of United States Steel, were assured a pay increase today by announcement through the employee representative of the "company union" group. A raise of approximately 80 cents a day had previously been granted to common labor, effective on March 16.

The plan announced provides for each department head receiving a 10 per cent increase in his salary budget. Increases to salaried employees will be made on a merit basis.

Owen Jones, chairman of the grievance committee, employee representation plan, in announcing the "white collar" pay raise, said the adjustments were to their satisfaction. "We are pleased and can say we got what we were after," he said. "From now on our employee representation plan will be one with teeth."

A bolt of eight employee representatives at the Vandergrif plant of the Carnegie-Illinois was reported today by Philip Clowers, sub-regional director of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Employee representatives today apparently had given up any hope of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor in their campaign against John L. Lewis and his industrial union organizing movement.

Mr. Lewis's Steel Workers' Organizing Committee meets tomorrow to draft contracts for other United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries.

Meanwhile, attention of steel circles here was attracted by the announcement of the Republic Steel Company in Cleveland of a 10-cent-an-hour wage boost to employees other than those of the lowest pay rate.

Quick Passage of Food Bill Lightens Senate Calendar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—A revised and greatly strengthened pure food and drug bill of greatest interest to every consumer passed the Senate unanimously yesterday, going immediately to the House. Incidentally, its quick passage leaves the upper chamber with no important major legislation before it.

The Senate bill has been redrafted to meet the objections made recently by President Roosevelt that it was not far reaching enough, according to Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York. Its scope runs all the way from prohibiting slack filling and deceptive food containers, to requiring informative labeling of food for infants. It puts a ban on candy containing metal trinkets, found to be a menace to children. It brings cosmetics under federal supervision, for the first time.

A summary of the principal respects in which the bill increases the scope of the old law and affords greater protection to the public in the field of food, drugs, devices and cosmetics, follows:

Advertising

1. Prohibits false advertising of foods, drugs, therapeutic devices, and cosmetics.

Foods

2. Provides for the promulgation of standards of identity and a reasonable standard of quality for food. (A standard of quality is authorized by the present law for canned food only.)

3. Requires labeling of unstandardized food to disclose ingredients by name.

4. Prohibits traffic in food dangerous to health.

5. Prohibits addition of poison.

6. Eliminates the "distinctive name" proviso of the existing law, under which the sale of products, the labels of which are misleading, are now permitted sale.

7. Requires fully informative labeling of infant and invalid food.

8. Requires label declaration of artificial colors and flavors in food.

9. Forbids traffic in confectionery containing metallic trinkets and other inedible substances found to be a menace to welfare of children.

10. Authorizes emergency license control of food that might be dangerous by reason of contamination with micro-organisms.

Cosmetics

11. For the first time places cosmetics under federal supervision; requiring cosmetics to be truthfully sold, and outlaws those injurious to health.

Drugs

12. Prohibits traffic in drugs and devices dangerous to health under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertising.

13. Requires habit - forming drugs to bear warning labels.

14. Requires adequate directions for use of drugs and devices and appropriate warnings against their probable misuse.

15. Sets up special protection to consumers against drugs liable to deterioration.

16. Requires that claims of effect of drugs and devices must not be false or misleading in any material particular.

17. Defines "non official drugs" as illegal if standard of strength varies from standard claimed.

18. Requires that antiseptics possess germicidal power.

19. Requires declaration on the label of the names of active ingredients of "nonofficial" drugs.

20. Prohibits use of poisonous containers for food, drugs and cosmetics.

21. Requires that food, drugs and cosmetics be prepared and handled under conditions of reasonable cleanliness.

22. Forbids the use of uncertified and impure coal-tar colors.

23. Prohibits slack fillings and use of deceptive containers.

24. Provides factory inspection and procurement of records needed to prove federal jurisdiction.

25. Provides increased penalties for violations.

26. Authorizes federal courts to enjoin violations.

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New Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission

Appointment of Mr. Bartell to his new post is hailed as a fitting result of his 31 years of service with the commission, the last 14 of which have been as director of the bureau of service. He succeeds the late George B. McGinty.

Labor Program To End Strikes Up in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., March 11 (AP)—Gov. Philip F. La Follette and the Wisconsin Federation of Labor today sought Senate support of a labor disputes law designed to put a quick end to any Wisconsin strikes.

Massed against it, in its present form, are spokesmen for Wisconsin employers, who tried unsuccessfully to modify the bill as it passed through the Assembly.

The bill would establish a labor relations board of three members appointed by the Governor. The board would have jurisdiction in all industrial disputes, power to order elections and to enforce majority rule in any controversy over collective bargaining representstives.

Company Union Ban

It seeks to outlaw so-called "company unions" by forbidding employees to give financial or other support to any labor organization, but at the same time would permit a corporation to conduct a closed union shop.

The measure also would set up conciliation machinery which would compel employers to abide by arbitration agreements, but would not impose that condition upon workers. Coercion or intimidation of workers is on the list of "unfair practices" in which employers are forbidden to indulge.

Substitute Proposed

Leading the Senate opposition is a Democrat, Harry W. Bolens, a manufacturer. He introduced a substitute which will receive first consideration when the bill comes to a vote, probably next week. His counter proposal would:

Forbid sit-down strikes; eliminate the new labor board and place administration in the present industrial commission; require a union to give five days' notice before calling a strike; require an employer to give similar notice before a lockout; bind all parties to a collective bargaining agreement; outlaw picketing unless voted by a majority of workers; permit any group of workers to form a separate bargaining unit; compel an employer to deal with the minority as well as the majority; provide for secret ballot on employees representation.

The La Follette administration had control of the Senate by a single vote, when the Legislature was organized, but was aided by one Republican and one Democrat whose votes on the labor bill are doubtful.

Furniture Workers' Strike in Ontario Settled Peaceably

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The strike of furniture workers in Ontario, involving more than 1000 employees in 11 cities, was settled after a week's peace efforts by B. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labor for the Province, and Louis Fine, Industrial Standards officer, it was announced by David Croll, Minister of Labor.

The men returned to their jobs after the signing of an agreement by manufacturers and union representatives to the effect that the minimum wage will stand until the conferences are held under the Industrial Standards Act to work out details of wages and hours, said Mr. Croll. He intimated that both sides showed a desire to co-operate with the officers of the Department of Labor and to end the strike.

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Plea of Chrysler Company For Injunction in Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 11—Salient excerpts from the petition of the Chrysler Corporation for an injunction requiring the sit-down strikers to evacuate its plants, follow. The corporation declared:

That the sit-down strikers did, by their violation of the plaintiff's rules and regulations in reference to their employment and by their unlawful taking possession of the plaintiff's premises, thereby terminate their employment with the plaintiff and that said sit-down strikers are no longer the employees of the plaintiff and have no right to remain on the said premises of the plaintiff.

That said sit-down strikers are remaining in the plaintiff's plants heretofore described and are continuing to remain in said plants and that said defendants have occupied the plaintiff's several plants since March 8, 1937.

"Malicious Trespassers"

That said sit-down strikers are willful, malicious and continuous trespassers remaining in said plants against the plaintiff's will, without its consent, and in defiance of law and order, and have set up temporary living quarters therein and have procured and are now procuring, through the aid of defendants outside of said plants, food and clothing and other necessities of life, and are in said plants and are continuing to occupy said plants and have openly stated that they intend to continue to occupy the same, and that any attempt to oust them will be resisted with force and violence, and this plaintiff alleges upon information and belief that they have armed themselves with clubs, sticks and other weapons to be used in maintaining further unlawful possession of said property.

That a large number of the plaintiff's employees are ready, willing and anxious to continue their work in the employment of the plaintiff and would now be doing so but for the fact that the defendants, in addition to the wrongful and illegal occupancy of the plaintiff's premises as heretofore described, have in furtherance of their wrongful and unlawful conspiracy, combination and agreement to interfere with the plaintiff's lawful use of its property, and operation of its business, taken control of the gates to the plaintiff's premises, picketed the same, and have, by force, violence and intimidation by acts and words, prevented and are now preventing other employees of the plaintiff from coming upon said premises to work and have refused to permit agents, representatives and employees of the plaintiff to go into said plants, and have prevented managers, foremen and watchmen employed by the plaintiff from doing and performing their usual duties.

Property Loss Cited

That the said plants contain machinery, material and equipment valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, which are now deteriorating through the acts and doings of said defendants and that the plaintiff is justly apprehensive and fears that said machinery, material and equipment will be injured and damaged by said defendants, who are without pecuniary responsibility to respond in damages for their unlawful acts, and have threatened and now are threatening such irreparable injury and damage.

That it is unable to stop the defendants' unlawful interference with plaintiff's use and possession of its plants without the aid of a court of equity, and that by continuance of acts of trespass upon the property of the plaintiff, the injury inflicted upon the employes of the plaintiff who are desirous of working, the defendants have caused an intense feeling to exist in the cities of Detroit, Hamtramck and Highland Park between defendants and other employees, and this plaintiff is fearful that further damages will be inflicted upon its property unless the court issues an injunction as hereinafter prayed for at the earliest possible date under the rules and practice of this court, and this plaintiff alleges that sufficient cause has been shown by the allegations of this bill of complaint to justify the court in ordering a hearing at the earliest possible date on a motion for temporary injunction made by the plaintiff herein.

General Motors Nears Accord

DETROIT, March 11 (AP)—Announcing they still had several minor details to "iron out," General Motors and representatives of the United Automobile Workers of America adjourned this afternoon until tomorrow their negotiations for a final settlement of issues that precipitated the recent General Motors strike.

Expecting to reach a final agreement and sign it for approval by the union's strategy board, the conferees had remained in session until mid-afternoon without luncheon.

When the adjournment was announced, C. E. Wilson, General Motors vice-president, said:

"There are still several things to iron out. We don't like these 18 sit-down strikes we've had in 20 days. We already have an agreement of Feb. 11, and if the union doesn't live up to that one, will it live up to another?"

The union officials have denied they ordered any of the recent sit-down strikes in General Motors plants in various cities. Ed Hall, union vice-president, said after today's conference that "some things" appearing in the final draft "will have to be changed."

Question of Phraseology

Wyndham Mortimer, also a vice-president of the U. A. W. A., said the union was insisting that the "original phraseology" of the tentative agreement must be restored in some places where it had been changed in the making of the final draft.

Mr. Hall, requested for an explanation of Wilson's assertion, said: "They, likewise, have an agreement, and if they don't live up to this one any better than they did to their agreement of Feb. 11, they will have a lot of sit-downs."

He charged that there had been discrimination and discharge of union men allegedly for union activities.

A chorus of "noes" from the union delegation met a suggestion of inquirers that his exchange of charges and countercharges signified a serious breakdown of the negotiations.

A Chrysler petition for an injunction to evict the sit-down strikers estimated to total about 5000 is set for hearing in Circuit Court Saturday.

Gov. Frank Murphy, who aided in obtaining the agreement that ended the General Motors strikes Feb. 11, returned to Detroit from a Florida vacation today, and announced the State would not intervene in the Chrysler situation "unless it lasts a long time or the public interest is adversely affected in some serious manner."

Reo Plant Closed

He spent less than an hour in Detroit before going to the state capital, Lansing, where a new sit-down strike last night closed the plant of the Reo Motor Car Company. The union claimed half the 2200 employes are occupying the factory. The management announced today it had refused a U. A. W. A. demand for exclusive bargaining rights.

Union members took command of the area surrounding the Chrysler Highland Park plant, scene of previous conferences with corporation executives, today. They controlled traffic, while automobiles flying blue and white U. A. W. A. flags drove through the streets filled with shouting men. They established their own parking zones.

Several hundred office employees, denied admission to the company offices, milled about outside the gates while union organizers shouted through amplifiers, "Go home, office workers, there is no work today."

Scene of Conference Shifts

The negotiations between Chrysler executives and union leaders were moved to a suite in the Buhl Building in downtown Detroit. B. E. Hutchinson, Chrysler vice-president, said the union arranged for the rooms and the corporation supplied furniture.

Gates to the Highland Park plant were blocked by trucks on the inside. The only vehicle allowed to enter was a company hospital car.

The Dodge main plant, a Chrysler division employing 25,000, was surrounded by pickets who allowed no one except office employees of the pay roll division, and Interstate Commerce Commission auditors who are checking corporation records, to enter.

More than 55,000 Chrysler employees are idle because of the strikes by which the U. A. W. A. seeks to enforce its demands for sole bargaining rights.

Negotiations of the union with the Hudson Motor Car Company, where a sit-down strike has left more than 10,000 idle, and with the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Company, where a strike has been in progress for several weeks, were reported at a virtual standstill.

The Reo Company at Lansing, experiencing its first strike in 33 years of existence, said in a statement issued by Donald E. Bates, president, that the Committee for Industrial Organization, with which the U. A. W. A. is affiliated, "representing a minority, demands that it be the sole agent for collective bargaining. In fairness to employees who do not belong to the C. I. O., the demand has been refused."

Blind Handiwork Shown at Gimbel's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 11—The handiwork, hobbies and recreations which add interest and usefulness to the experience of blind citizens of Philadelphia are brought to the attention of the public by lectures and demonstrations in the auditorium of the Gimbel Store during the tenth annual Educational Week for the Blind, which began on March 8. A number of separate displays are creating much interest among those who see them in various store windows.

"This is the tenth year," said Dr. Gustav H. Bechtold, chairman of the exhibition's executive committee, "in which all religious denominations have shown their ability to cooperate in this worthy venture."

The object of the week's observance, Dr. Bechtold explained, is not only "to educate the public to an appreciation of what the blind can do, but to assist the blind in the methods of self-support, to help the aged among them, and also to show how blindness can be prevented."

San Francisco Rejects Bond Plan for City Power

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11 (AP)—San Francisco voters rejected a proposed $50,000,000 bond issue to finance a municipal hydroelectric power distribution system and wiped a 20-year-old anti-picketing ordinance from statute books in Tuesday's election. Complete unofficial returns from the city's 1055 precincts gave for the bonds, 65,688; against, 77,614; for repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance, 77,421; against, 68,249.

The bond issue took a slight lead in first returns, but trailed by an increasing margin as the count increased. Organized labor forces, which backed repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance, saw their margin increase from the first counting.

Green and Martin Debate Issues In Union Controversy

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—Two national labor leaders—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America—crossed swords last night over moot questions arising from the conflict between vertical and horizontal unions.

Both spoke from the same rostrum at the fourth annual Woman Congress.

Mr. Green asserted that "reasons thus far offered by those who formed the Committee for Industrial Organization for splitting, tearing and ripping the organized labor movement asunder are in no way reasonable, convincing or justifiable."

Mr. Martin answered "no movement in modern times is of more significance to the American people than the movement inaugurated in and through the Committee for Industrial Organization. While the labor movement has already given good account of itself, nevertheless it has been wholly inadequate, both because of its lack of numerical strength, and a woeful need of vision and conviction."

Green Charges Ingratitude

Directing his criticism squarely at the auto workers group, Mr. Green charged it with "base ingratitude to the parent organization which formed and fostered it during the days when its membership was small, and when it was weak and helpless."

Mr. Green came to Chicago from Washington after two days of conference on strategy to meet the spread of C. I. O. influence, led by John L. Lewis, militant former co-worker of Mr. Green in the A. F. of L. Mr. Martin flew here from Detroit, after participating in the conference seeking settlement of problems which remained after the General Motors strike.

Turning in his comments to the automotive strike, Mr. Martin said:

"Co-operation by the C. I. O. helped to make the settlement of the General Motors strike possible and the reaction among the automobile workers of the nation is amazing."

He added it was his conviction that millions of workers in the mass production industries now unorganized could take their places effectively and efficiently in the labor movement only through industrial unionism.

Mr. Green traced the history of the break between Mr. Lewis and the A. F. of L. and said labor's enemies "will rejoice if the hosts of labor dissipate their strength and vitality in fighting among themselves." He called a "mistaken allegation" claims that the issue was one of "industrial versus craft unionism" but contended it was a case of whether a majority or minority rule was to govern policies of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Martin said the C. I. O. "definitely" advocated industrial unions for mass production workers instead of separate craft unions. He claimed the C. I. O. was formed "to carry into effect the neglected rulings of the A. F. of L. conventions" which applied to organization of mass production workers.

Supreme Court Issue

He contended the C. I. O. steel unionizing drive was progressing rapidly with more than 50 per cent of workers engaged in steel fabrication and production being signed to C. I. O. affiliates. He claimed that the fact wage increases throughout the nation followed on the heels of setlement of the automobile strike was "significant."

Concluding, Mr. Martin turned to national affairs and charged: "Were our democracy truly functioning, the present dictatorship by the Supreme Court of the United States could and would not be tolerated. It is an obvious historic fact that the power to declare the acts of Congress unconstitutional was not derived from the Constitution itself, but was deliberately usurped by the Supreme Court."

"No one can deny," he asserted, "that an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States are not only in accord with the President and Congress in their efforts through legislative measures to deal with our modern economic and social problems, but they are as strongly for the President in his present efforts to retrieve a sabotaged democracy from the hands of the nine old men as they were for his re-election."

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Girl Scouts Ready For Celebrations

Seven wives of presidents to take part in 25th anniversary observances which open tomorrow and continue throughout the nation in the form of banquets and other events.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—With a letter from President Roosevelt, the active participation of Mrs. Roosevelt, and the assistance of seven former "first ladies," 400,000 members of the Girl Scouts will begin on March 12 to celebrate the twenty-fifth year of the organization.

The national association will keep open house in New York City with Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, honorary vice-president, among the guests. There will be a radio program including speeches by Mrs. Herbert Hoover, national president, and Kathleen Norris, novelist, together with music by Elisabeth Rethberg and Mario Chemlee of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Erno Valasek, violinist.

A number of banquets are being given throughout the country, summoning back some of the 2,000,000 former members to the celebration. Indianapolis alone is having 25 such dinners.

The national banquet will be in New York City on April 9 with Mrs. Roosevelt speaking. Among the former "first ladies" who will participate in the celebration are Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. T. J. Preston Jr., Mrs. William Howard Taft, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, all of whom are honorary vice-presidents of the association.

Until October

The celebration will continue until October concluding with the annual convention of the national council in Savannah. In the summer there will be an international encampment at Camp Andree, Briarcliffe Manor, N. Y., at which representatives of 31 countries have been invited to join United States members. Part of the expenses of the guests will be paid from the Juliette Low memorial fund, the only "monument" set up by the Scouts to their founder, whose hope it was that the movement might aid in promoting world peace.

Juliette Low, founder of the Girl Scouts, was an American who married an Englishman. Among her many English friends was Lord Baden-Powell. In 1910, during a visit to her Scotch lodge in Glen Lyon, he confided to her his plans for Boy Scouting. Her imagination was aroused. Why not Scouting for girls as well? She tried it out in Scotland and in England and in 1912 she brought it back to Savannah. Immediately on her arrival there she called up her friend, Nina Pape, now honorary commissioner of the Savannah Council.

They started it with a party for 12 girls on March 12, who returned home that night members of the first Girl Scout troop of the United States. Now there are 16,145 troops and Brownie packs in 4366 American communities.

"Little Houses"

There are about 382 Girl Scout "little houses" in as many towns. Some were former clinics. A few were disused schoolrooms. One in Utah is a 75-year-old farm cottage once a station on the Pony Express. One in New England dates back to 1834, and was a station on the "under-ground railway." All are laboratories in which the girls learn how to be home-makers, how to sweep, sew, budget, buy, cook, and entertain their parents and friends. A leader may inject a little information about color when a troop threatens to perpetrate some aesthetic error in decoration, but generally speaking the girls learn by their failures as well as by their successes. In 1936, 14,203 girls earned their hostess badges.

Both in their troop meeting places and in their "little houses" the girls learn to play their part in the life of the community. In the recent floods in Parkersburg, W. Va., the girls' contribution to relief work was to supply radio announcers with hot drinks and to carry trays for Red Cross nurses. In services to meet community needs 5370 Girl Scouts earned their junior citizen badges last year.

In camp the aim of character development is achieved "out in the open." For camp is a kind of microscope on individual character, with attitudes of the individual girls pretty evident to their comrades as well as to the directors. The shy girl usually is the chief problem, for it is she who must be drawn out and induced to enjoy and enrich the program. Last summer 105,514 girls spent all or part of their vacation in the 953 camps run by Girl Scouts and thousands more were in the week-end camps managed all year throughout the country.

Paul Parker Photo

Leaders in American Movement

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Honorary Vice-President; Mrs. Herbert Hoover, President, and Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, National Director. Inset—Mrs. Juliette Gordon Low, Founder

Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

Island government could lower its tariffs against Japan or some other country, and thus bargain with the United States to secure lowering of the present economic terms under the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

Independence Not Aim

Considerable confusion has arisen after President Quezon's speeches, interviews, and private talks here. To some, he has seemed to be asking for full independence before 1945, when under the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the Islands were to attain their freedom.

Actually, that is not his purpose. At the National Press Club a week ago, and again in an interview published today, President Quezon protested against "divided sovereignty" between the United States and the Islands. In rather strong terms, he demanded that the Philippines be given right to decide all questions except foreign policy in accordance with the policies of his own Government.

In appearance, these tactics seemed to discard President Quezon's earlier attributed mission—to obtain favorable economic concessions lessening the stringency of the tariff walls specified for from 1940 to 1945 and thereafter, in the independence act. Actually, however, there is an integral connection between the terms of that act and the possibility of Philippine tariff autonomy.

The act gives the United States Government a veto power over acts of the Philippine Legislature and Government. The High Commissioner, acting for President Roosevelt, could step in to block many types of legislation under the broad—and no little vague—terms of the law. His checking authority would seem definitely to include tariff making, and has been so interpreted in the past.

Philippine Opinion

Therefore President Quezon, in almost all his appearances here—public and private — has inveighed against the veto authority of the United States Government. To the Press Club he said: "The situation created under the Independence Act is an absurdity that cannot be continued. It is our right to expect that we shall be allowed to meet the situation in the Philippines as it shall arise, in accordance with our own public opinion.

"We are either assuming responsibility for establishing this new government or you are. We should be permitted to do as we think. It is not right that the opinion of the man who is temporarily High Commissioner to the Philippines should override responsible Philippine officials."

President Quezon's theory is that the Tydings-McDuffie Act, having been accepted by the Filipino population in a referendum, takes on the nature of a treaty. He believes its terms should not be altered except by consent of both parties. Yet, as he points out, in every session of Congress since the law was passed, some alteration has come about.

Treaty Character of Law

He wishes the treaty nature of the present law to be recognized in some official manner. Asked if that would not influence Congress to impose further restrictions on the Islands, perhaps additional tariffs, President Quezon replied—as quoted in the New York Times today—that "what we want is to have a treaty with the United States giving us economic freedom, but continuing the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, as at present, for the remaining nine years.

"Under that act, tariffs on certain products will be gradually imposed after 1940. But even if general tariffs were imposed from the time of independence, they would be counterbalanced by the fact that the Philippines would be able to levy tariffs against goods from the United States."

Students of Philippine problems here point out, that President Quezon seems to be choosing a deliberate way around to get to the objective attributed to him all along.

Responsible for Independence

That is, in asking for autonomy, he appears to be saying: "All right, impose the equivalent of tariffs under the Tydings-McDuffie act if you like, we must accept the responsibilities of independence."

In reality, however, obtaining tariff autonomy would be the first step toward a reciprocal trade agreement, and the effective alteration of the tariff provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

President Quezon therefore makes use of the sentiment that exists in Congress to shake off responsibilities in the Philippines, toward the goal of getting better economic terms—terms that Congress itself has seemed reluctant to grant. To alter the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act in the more favorable trade sense did not seem to be particularly likely in Congress. Therefore the experienced Philippine leader may have found that his long way round is the shortest way home, observers here have decided.

Sea Union Plea Denied

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—A motion by three Pacific Coast union seamen for an injunction restraining government authorities from requiring seamen to produce continuous discharge books before signing on vessels was dismissed March 9 by Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey. The court ruled that the plaintiffs were not entitled to a temporary injunction pending the outcome of a suit for a permanent injunction.

Soviets to Bar Small Dictators Ruling Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 11—What looks like a real step toward liberalizing influences within the Communist Party is to be taken here in abolition of "triangles"—those informal groups which have held the dominant position in all Soviet enterprises and institutions.

This step has been proposed by the Communist Party leadership as one phase of the drastic reorganization now proceeding in preparation for the first elections under the new constitution.

The triangles include the Party secretary, the trade union leader and the director in each institution.

Andre Zdhanoff in a report to the Party Plenum proposing the abolition, declared that the triangles have become in practice illegal dictatorships blocking criticism from the lower ranks. He said that "if these three agree among themselves criticism of their actions becomes practically impossible."

Mr. Zdhanoff also revealed that party membership, including candidates for admission, fell from 3,200,000 in 1933 to 2,000,000 today. This is the first official figure given in years and it reveals how drastically recent purges have weeded out the Party.

Mr. Zdhanoff, who is regarded as Joseph Stalin's chief assistant in the Party leadership, proposed further reforms within the Party, which he declared necessary to permit the Party to maintain its dominant role in the new secret and direct elections.

Mr. Zdhanoff admitted that numerous practices have arisen which weaken the Party democracy and throttle effective criticism. Under the new electoral law, now being framed, he declared restoration of Party democracy is necessary to assure maintenance of the Party's dominance in Soviet life and as a model for a similar reform of trades unions, the Young Communist League and Government Councils.

California House Adopts Resolution To Pardon Mooney

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 11 (AP)—The Assembly of the California Legislature yesterday adopted, 45 to 28, a resolution designed to pardon Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco.

The action was taken after lengthy debate, despite presentation of opinions by State Attorney General U. S. Webb and Legislative Counsel Fred Wood that the Legislature does not possess pardoning power except in cases of treason and impeachment.

The resolution must be adopted by the Senate to complete legislative action upon it. In the predominantly Republican Senate, the measure apparently awaits a cooler reception than it received in the Democratic Assembly.

Mrs. Rena Mooney, wife of the labor leader who has served the past 20 years in San Quentin on a life sentence for murder, was in the packed gallery which cheered Assemblymen P. A. Ritchie and T. A. Maloney as they urged fellow members to vote the pardoning resolution.

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Soviets See Plot's Discovery As Ending Period of Sabotage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Disorders of the first magnitude in several major Soviet industries are now reported in official newspapers, which exonerate the Government and its "planned economy" of any responsibility for the terrific waste of effort and money revealed.

The confusion is held to be the work of Trotzkyist "wreckers" whose leaders confessed in recent trials, and the Government insists that the damage can soon be repaired now that criminal responsibility has been fixed.

The newspapers give detailed accounts of widespread confusion in railway administration, and in the non-ferrous metal and chemical industries. It is admitted that high officials have given destructive orders for years without being detected.

In the non-ferrous metal industry, factories were built remote from ore supplies, large plants being built near small mines and vice versa. Plants were designed without knowledge of raw material resources, and were finished hastily under pressure from above. Capital was invested in fields which "represented the greatest difficulties in exploitation." For this, the executed Trotzkyist, V. Pyatakoff, is blamed.

Inefficiency Admitted

In the chemical industry, similar waste and inefficiency is admitted. Plans for new factories were altered locally without consulting the central designing institute, "resulting in complete irresponsibility and confusion." Plants were designed with too large or too small capacity, and located in unsuitable places. The Aktyubinsk Chemical Plant, for example, was finished before it was discovered that no suitable ore base existed.

Building operations often were suspended because funds were held up in Moscow. Designs frequently were changed after plants were almost finished, necessitating demolition of new buildings and their reconstruction.

The metallurgical section of the Krasno-Uralsk Chemical Combinat was built without making provision for utilization of such by-products as sulphuric gases. Not only were the gases wasted, but they also poisoned adjacent regions. Designs for the chemical unit were changed several times during construction, and it is not yet completed.

Construction of the Central Urals Copper Combinat was delayed time and again, when architects' drawings failed to appear and designs were ordered changed repeatedly during construction. Construction of workers' apartments was delayed so long that many workers refused to stay. A concentration plant scheduled for completion years ago is not yet finished.

Recklessness Shown

The Dzerhinsky Car-Building Plant in the Urals, described as the world's largest car-repair shops, was built "in reckless fashion" and "huge shops were started without the necessary facilities to turn out the finished product." The plant was not provided with central power and gas generating stations, or with an adequate supply of water and air. Nearby timber trusts and peat works were abandoned, although necessary to the plant's working. The paint shop was not provided with drying chambers, and gas pipes were not insulated properly, so that the plant's fuel supply was cut off.

All this, and much more, is reported in the official newspapers as evidence of the damage done by Trotzkyists. The hand of Joseph Stalin's political opponents is now seen in everything which goes wrong. One newspaper even blames Trotzkyists for delay in arranging exhibits for an agricultural show to be held in Moscow next summer.

Critics of Soviet planned economy have predicted that some such confusion as that now admittedly prevailing was likely to result under such a system. They have pointed out that the human mind is incapable of planning and controlling the entire economy of a great country. They have held that the little group of central planners, being responsible for everything, are likely to become responsible for nothing.

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More Air Speed, Less Cost, Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 — Actual savings of 15 to 20 minutes flying time on New York - Chicago flights from the use of special high octane rating fuel, and a resulting forecast of greater flying range and economies in fuel costs, were among the latest results of research laid before the leading aeronautical engineers gathered here today in the opening session of the national aeronautical meeting of the Washington section of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Delegates from commercial air transport companies, leading aviation fuel companies, engine builders, the military, and such prominent design and policy-making bodies in the industry as the National Bureau of Standards, the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, the Air Transport Association and the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences made this meeting one of the most important and significant of the year.

The outstanding research reported here represented attacks on many phases of man's fight to conquer the air, which later will translate into many of the comforts advertised by air transport companies and enjoyed by air passengers.

Aviation Oil Tests

At the opening session which was conducted by A. L. Beall, a vice-president of the Society of Automotive Engineers, talks were given by D. P. Barnard, an oil company official, on the values of higher octane ratings in aviation motor fuel, and by O. C. Bridgeman of the National Bureau of Standards reporting the results of engine and laboratory tests performed on aviation oils.

Mr. Barnard, in urging the use of increased octanes, or power-producing elements in fuel, stated that proper plane design coupled with engines of greater power can increase the revenue-earning power of a gallon of gasoline from 2 to 5 cents a gallon. Mr. Barnard showed figures of performance based on 100-octane gasoline, which has been used in planes on special occasions. The typical aviation fuel used today is generally 72, 80 or 87 octanes.

Greater aviation earnings based on better fuel is, of course, quite in contrast with the average motorist who considers gasoline costs as out-of-pocket expense and which usually is not returnable to him in any other revenue than pleasure.

While these savings per gallon from using more efficient fuel may be considered small they are a considerable item when made over a year of transport operation in which thousands of gallons of gasoline are used.

Larger Loads Seen

Emphasizing the larger loads which may be carried by planes equipped with improved engines using better fuel, Mr. Barnard predicted the possibilities of even larger passenger and mail loads aboard flying boats of the trans-Pacific type now used by Pan American Airways. He also told of savings of 15 to 20 minutes on New York-Chicago flights using this better fuel. On transcontinental flights use of better fuel obviously would cut coast-to-coast time further.

O. C. Bridgeman of the Bureau of Standards reported the results of tests on 22 various grades of aviation engine oils. Employing crank-case and laboratory tests he worked out data showing the changes in lubricating fuel under heat. From this he evolved specifications on oil performance which may apply to all types of lubricating oil so that in time to come it may be purchased by formula.

The afternoon session was devoted to a trip to the National Bureau of Standards during which some of the latest aircraft, motor and fuel tests were shown.

Among others who will be heard in later sessions of the conference will be six medalists who have won high awards in aeronautical science and engineering. E. N. Jacobs, N. A. C. A. expert on aerodynamics and winner of the 1933 Wright medal, will reveal data on recent practical work he has done in this field; Stephen J. Zand, another Wright winner noted for his research on the elimination of sound in aircraft, will preside at tonight's session on "Vibration"; at this meeting F. W. Caldwell of Hamilton Standard Propellor, winner of the Albert Reed Award in 1935 for his work in variable pitch and constant speed propellers, will discuss vibration problems in propeller design.

In the Friday afternoon session H. L. Brownback, consulting engineer, will speak on trends in airplane and propeller design in France.

Secretary Urged For 'Rural Life'

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11 (AP)—The Southeastern Council concluding a two-day meeting yesterday, suggested that the title of the Secretary of Agriculture be changed to "Secretary of Rural Life in order that he might stress the human rather than the animal phases of agriculture."

Charles F. Huhlein of Louisville, Ky., was elected president to succeed Hugh Macrae of Wilmington, N. C. Mrs. William P. Dunn of Atlanta continues as vice-president in charge of women's activities.

The council endorsed the crop plan outlined in the soil conservation program, called attention to "the adverse trade balance between what the South sells and buys" and called for the mobilization of women of the South for "economic justice."

E. W. Gaither of Raleigh, N. C., federal extension service, suggested reforms in the education systems of the South to provide better training for farmers.

Virginia Assembly's Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 11—With the issues of taxes, appropriations, social security, liquor control and free school textbooks behind it, the General Assembly is working toward a self-set goal of adjournment by March 18. Between now and then the lawmakers must enact the school and revenue bills and pass on issues affecting highway finance and reorganization, as well as a number of lesser measures.

Atlantic Air Line

(Continued from Page 1)

already in the making for pushing a British service on beyond from British Columbia to Siberia to Shanghai circling the globe with an all British air service. And back in England there are building not only more flying boats like the Cavalier, but also four-engined, long-distance, high-altitude planes intended for the long over-water jump from Ireland to Newfoundland.

All these preparations mean that in the near future Britain will be ready to swing two great air arms out over the Atlantic from England, one reaching northward to Newfoundland and down to Montreal and the other reaching southward to Bermuda and the British Caribbean possession. And if this service is inaugurated before an agreement is reached with the United States, there will be no method by which in the near future American planes flying under the American flag can enter the trans-Atlantic trade. The distance from the United States to continental Europe is as yet too great for a single air hop and Britain controls all the intermediate landing points.

Britain, it is learned, is willing to enter into a reciprocal arrangement on the following basis. Pan American Aairways for the United States would be permitted to fly a certain specified number of schedules per week from an American port to England via Newfoundland or Bermuda. But Imperial Airways for Britain would fly direct to Montreal and would reserve complete freedom to fly any number of schedules per week it desired.

Unsatisfactory to United States

This arrangement is considered unsatisfactory here in Washington, where officials handling negotiations feel that there should be the same number of flights per week under the American flag as under the British, and that all flights should be in a joint service using New York as the sole terminus. They base this contention on the argument that most of the business crossing the Atlantic in express, mail and passengers will emanate from the United States and that therefore the American flag should cover at least half of the means of transportation for moving it over the Atlantic.

Commercial interests in Britain would prefer, it is understood, a reciprocal agreement with the United States which would most advantageously tap this potential American business and at the same time build up good will between the two countries. This is a powerful factor which may still influence the outcome of the negotiations. But an even more basic factor is imperial communications from the point of view of imperial defense. Finally, there is the factor of Canada, which is now firmly committed to the proposition that Montreal should be the North American terminus for any British service.

It is still possible that some reconciliation of these conflicting factors may be worked out whereby an American line may be granted entrance to England. The technical preparation and the unparalleled experience of Pan American Airways in over-ocean flying is a consideration not ignored by the British negotiators. And it is clear that almost any settlement would be acceptable to Britain which in no way would restrict their freedom to operate an all-British service to Montreal in addition to whatever service might be set up to New York.

Prospects Uncertain

But so uncertain are the prospects of an agreement considered here that American interests are loking more and more to lighter-than-air as the one possible way out of the current impasse. Ultimately, when high-altitude planes are sufficiently developed, it would be possible to work out a reciprocal agreement with some continental European power for a service employing heavier-than-air planes. But in the meantime airships constitute the only immediate alternative method of getting the American flag in trans-Atlantic commercial aviation, in the opinion of government officials. Some quarters still favor the Armstrong seadrome idea, involving the construction of a series of floating landing fields to be placed on the Atlantic run, but there is no support at the moment for this project in high official quarters.

This being the case, much thought is being given to legislation to be passed by the present session of Congress which would authorize the government financing of an airship service. The outcome is not yet apparent, however.

Another Wage Increase

WATERVLIET, N. Y., March 11 (AP)—The Ludlum Steel Company, with plants here and in Dunkirk, N. Y., announced yesterday an "advance of 10 cents an hour in its base labor rate and an average advance to all hourly employees of 15 per cent."

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmission, E. S. T.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	8-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
YV5RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	8:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIOPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.48	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV1RB	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	4:45-9:45 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays)
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	5.94	8 p. m.-midnight.
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.95	5 to 10:30 p. m.
CFCX	Montreal, Canada	50.00	6.00	6 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.90	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly
HP5K	Colon, Panama	49.96	6.00	6 to 9 p. m.
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	8 a. m.-midnight.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ1ABO	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.45	6.04	6:30-10 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 a. m.-8 p. m.; 11 p. m.-1 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	8-11 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7 to 10 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	49.27	6.09	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30)
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 4 p. m.-mid.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Mid.-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues., Thurs. Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	49.10	6.11	4 p. m.-midnight
VUC	Calcutta, India	49.11	6.11	2:05-3:05; 8:05-11:30 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	10 to 11 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
CXA-4	Montevideo, Uruguay	48.98	6.12	2-9 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	8 a. m.-mid.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	48.88	6.13	4-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	10 p. m.-1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	8 to midnight
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	5:30 to 11:15 p. m.
YV5RD	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	3:30-10 p. m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7 to 11 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8-11 p. m.
HIN	Trujillo City, D. R.	48.05	6.24	5:15-9:15 p. m.
YV5RH	Caracas, Venezuela	46.88	6.40	7-11 p. m.
YV4RB	Valercia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:30-11:30 p. m., Tuesdays.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	Thursdays, 9-11 p. m.
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8 to 9:30 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	9-11 p. m.
XGOX	Nanking, China	43.80	6.85	6:40-8:40 a. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sunday, 6-8 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
XEME	Merida, Mexico	36.63	8.19	6-11 p. m.
HAT-4	Budabest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	32.08	9.35	Thurs., 7:30-10 a. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	31.58	9.50	7:30-9 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 8 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	Noon-5:45 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	Near 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.
ZBW-3	Hong Kong, China	31.49	9.53	4-7 a. m. (or 15.19 meg.)
JZI	Naski, Japan	31.46	9.54	2:30-3:30 p. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4-11 p. m.
VPD-2	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.54	9.54	5:30-7 a. m. irregular
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 6-11 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	31.35	9.57	6-9:30 p. m.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-9 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8; 9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	6-10 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed., 7-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays, mid.-3; 8-9 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	Noon-8 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturdays, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.25	9.60	7-9:15 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Cartagena, Colombia	31.20	9.62	5-10:30 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.13	9.63	12:40-5:45; 6-7:35 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4:30-7 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	6-10:30 p. m.
T14NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	31.02	9.67	9-10; 11:30 p. m.-mid.
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	8 a. m.-midnight
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	4:30-9:30 p. m.
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	30.20	9.93	4-7 p. m. irregular
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregular
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
L8X	Buenos Aires, Argentina	28.97	10.35	Mon., Fri., 5-8 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.14	10.66	4-5 p. m.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	4-7:40 a. m., irregular
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregular
COCX	Havana, Cuba	25.68	11.67	8 a. m.-midnight
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA-4	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	6:15-10:15; 10:45 p. m.-1 a. m.
	Saigon, Indo-China	25.58	11.73	5:30-9:30 a. m., irregular
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	12:15-4; 6-8; 9-11 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
OAX5B	Ica, Peru	25.43	11.79	2-11 p. m.
JZJ	Nasaki, Japan	25.42	11.79	4-5 p. m.
OER-2	Vienna, Austria	25.42	11.80	2-5 p. m., ex. Sunday
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	3-5 p. m.; Sun., 1:15-2:30 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:40-10:30 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	25.36	11.83	7 a. m.-3:30 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5-10 p. m.
TPA-3	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.27	11.88	11:15 a. m.-6 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	4-6 p. m.; Sun., 6-7 a. m.
TPJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:30 p. m.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:30-12:30 p. m., irregular
LZA	Sofia, Bulgaria	20.16	14.88	Daytime, irregular
HVJ	Vatican City, Italy	19.84	15.11	10:30-10:45 a. m.
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8-9; 11:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	6-noon; 4-5:45; 6-8; 9-11 p. m.
YDC	Bandoehg, Java	19.80	15.15	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregular
JZK	Nasaki, Japan	19.79	15.16	Mon., Thurs., 4-5 p. m.; Tues., Fri., 2-3 p. m., irregular
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	6-11 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Tues., 4-6 a. m.; Wed. 8:30-11:30 a. m., irregular
TPA-2	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.24	6 to 11 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15-2:45 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.65	15.27	Noon-5 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires, Argentina	19.62	15.29	Afternoons, irregular
DJQ	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	6-8 a. m.; 8:15-11 a. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	10 a. m.-3:45 p. m.
DJR	Zeesen, Germany	19.56	15.34	6-9 a. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	Mid.-11 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9 a. m.-5 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.80	17.79	6-8:45; 9-noon
PLV	Bandoeng, Java	15.93	18.83	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregular
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	15.77	19.02	Mon., 8-10 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13 92	21.54	7-9 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, New Jersey	13.94	21.52	7:30 a. m.-1 p. m.

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Example of Parent Held Vital In Training Modern Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 11—In this job of bringing up children in a modern world, it is most essential that the parents develop a more understanding nature and spend less time on social and intellectual experimenting, Burton P. Fowler, headmaster of Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Del., told parents here in a one-day conference of the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education recently.

After indicating that the "monarch" type of the head-of-the-house relationship of the old-fashioned family should be dispensed with, and that the modern type of parents who have given up all conventions is producing very unpleasant symptoms in their children, Mr. Fowler proceeded to tell some of the qualifications which were demanded of the understanding parent.

"In the first place, the most important requirement of parents is that they themselves set a good example for their children," declared Mr. Fowler. "Many children of today are bewildered and perplexed by the mode of living of their parents. When a child is put to bed in a home where a party is going on and cannot sleep without first asking his mother to be sure and not drink too much, it is no wonder that children are distressed and confused about the world they are growing up in.

Problem of Discipline

"The successful modern parent is not lax when it comes to a problem of discipline. When a situation requires discipline he knows how to give it. But there are some mothers and fathers, and an increasing number of these, who are afraid to take a definite stand on an issue. They are afraid to repress their children. They should learn to take a definite position and should remember that it is far more important that their children think well of them when the children are 30 than when they are in their teens."

Three remedies were offered by Mr. Fowler for the present-day conflicts between parents and children and the resulting confusion. In the first place, schools are needed where the children have to do a day's work the same as their parents are doing a day's work, he said. The attitude in the schools should be that of meeting life problems.

Home and School

The second remedy proposed was a more intelligent relationship between the home and the school wherein each has confidence in the other instead of each always criticizing the other for falling short in this or that. In the third place, Mr. Fowler believes that parents should be brought face to face with themselves, become students of themselves and the world in which they live.

W. Carson Ryan Jr., of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, after visiting many schools and surveying the educational situation, has come to the conclusion that schools today need more attention given to human beings and less to the routine processes of pencil counting, paper cutting, and figuring up the amount of supplies used per pupil per day.

A school even if not organized so well administratively, if it deals with children as human beings, is a better institution than the one which is highly organized in its business departments, Mr. Ryan pointed out. "If we are going to have an educational program in which human beings are involved," he said, "we must have teachers who are prepared for it. Few teachers today are being trained for dealing with human beings. We have many courses in subject matter, and much talk of superficial technique, but little about how to help boys and girls to adjust themselves to world experiences."

Young Folk Give Views

One session of the conference gave the young people themselves an opportunity to tell the grown-ups what the problems are from their point of view. Marie Berger, senior law student at the University of Chicago, said that thwarted parents who failed in getting the career they wanted for themselves should not try to force it upon their children. Furthermore, she believed that youth should be emancipated from the political and economic views of their parents.

Walter Sheldon of the Woodrow Wilson Junior College, told the parents that the depression had forced young people to reconstruct their sense of values about vocations. "We have seen jobs slip away in all fields," he said. "Financial profit is no longer the important factor in choosing a vocation. What we seek is happiness in our work. Parental pressure, therefore, which forces upon young people those vocations which have old-fashioned prestige is misdirected."

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

In the Hemp Fields of Mindanao

Jane and Dick were taking one of the rides along country roads on Mindano, the most southern of the Philippine Islands, which they called their "motion picture reels of strange scenes."

Having lived for several months on Mindanao, they were accustomed to seeing native houses built on stilts. But today, as the car spun along over palm-bordered roads of broken coral and shell that gleamed white in the sunshine in the province of Zamboanga, they looked at sights that were entirely new to them.

The Moro shacks they passed under tall palm trees were built on posts from six to 10 feet from the ground, with deeply notched logs leading up to the doorways as stairs.

Sometimes banana trees grew near the houses, bending under their weight of green, red, or yellow fruit. Or perhaps one of the strange, weed-like papaya plants, loaded with dozens of the large green papayas with their promise of delicious golden-yellow hearts, grew beside a tiny home.

They saw fields where pineapples peeped out from among green leaves. Rice fields, where bright-turbaned Moro "tăôs" or farmers, were plowing with carabaos. They passed coconut groves, mango groves, fields of sugar cane and maize along the way.

Here, too, were brown people, as always, in the picture, but these Moro people were of a darker brown than the Tagalogs and Igorots of Luzon, and their clothing was as different as the people themselves.

The children loved the sea pictures as they drove along the shore, where men and boys were fishing in quaint boats—called vintas—with wide outriggers of bamboo to keep them from upsetting, and broadly striped sails.

The Plantain Family

The whole morning's "reel" of pictures was delightful to Jane and Dick, but hemp was the big interest of the day. So when at length they came to a patch of tall green plants growing near a tiny house, Jane gave a cry of pleasure.

"Now we're coming to some hemp, Dick," she exclaimed. "I know it, now. Do you remember how I thought the hemp plants were bananas when we were on Bohol Island? They do look like banana plants."

"Yes, there's a strong family resemblance between the two plants," remarked their father.

"That's just what Mr. Nelson told us," laughed Jane. "That they belong to the same plant family. He called them 'second cousins in the Plantain Family.'"

"Nature was kind to us in her distribution of gifts in the Plantain Family," said Dick, wisely. "Having one branch of the family give us food—all the different kinds of bananas—and the other branch give us a coarse cloth, rope, and other things made of the fiber."

"Dick tries to talk like a botany, or a science book," said Jane disdainfully. "Well, nature was a little partial against us in the United States, when she gave us the plantain weed that we have to dig out of our yards. Mr. Nelson called the plantain weed a distant relation of both the hemp and the banana. And when we spoke of the tough fibers of the leaves of the plants we dug up—how they won't break—he said that was exactly the property in hemp that makes it so valuable—its strong, tough fiber."

After a while they came to a wide tract where burning or charred stumps dotted the ground.

"Look, Jane. I wonder what's been happening here!" exclaimed Dick as they approached. "It looks as if a whole forest had been set on fire."

A New Plantation

"That is about what happened, Dick," said their father. "Only it was not done by accident. You are seeing in this burned-over tract with all those blackened stumps, the first step in the opening up of a new hemp plantation. After cutting down the trees, the stumps are burned and the ground burned over. A few trees are left, sometimes to protect the young plants.

"The next step is the setting out of the new plants, which are young shoots (called suckers) growing around the roots of old plants. They are set out, one in a hill, and in about three years they are mature and ready to cut. After that they may be cut from two to three times a year, as are the old plantations. Here we are at the plantation." He swung the car into a driveway that led them, a minute or so later, to the border of the great hemp field.

The children sprang from the car, and were soon making their eager way between rows upon rows of the tall, rustling, tree-like plants."

Jane and Dick had been prepared for seeing a large field, but not for the vastness of this plantation, where nothing was to be seen but hemp, hemp, hemp, as far as the eye could reach.

"Why, it's like a young forest!" Dick exclaimed in amazement.

"Yes, it's a pretty big field," replied their father. I'd advise you not to wander off and lose yourselves, or you might wander about for days without finding your way out."

Presently they came to a clearing where dark-skinned laborers were cutting the plants down.

"Now you can watch a part of the process of making the manila rope for swings and skipping ropes, and for your mothers' clothes lines," Mr. Woods, the guide, told the children. "Notice how the long leaves grow tightly wrapped about the central stem, one outside another, much as celery stems grow wrapped one around another."

Cutting Down the Plants

The children watched with great interest as the laborers cut down the tall plants and peeled the leaves one by one from the main stalk.

After separating the long leaves the workmen carried the white, inner leaves on their shoulders to other workmen, called strippers.

A stripper drew the leaves, one by one, over a large block of wood to which a dull knife was fastened. He forced the knife down tightly as the leaves were drawn between the block and the knife, and the pulp and juice were pressed out as water is pressed from clothes in a clothes wringer and only the long, strong fibers were left. These were then hung on racks in the sun to dry, looking like great skeins of silk.

When the mounting sun gave warning of the approaching midday hour, they turned back to the car. And as they passed among the softly rustling tall plants, Mr. Woods told the children many things of interest about the great plantation.

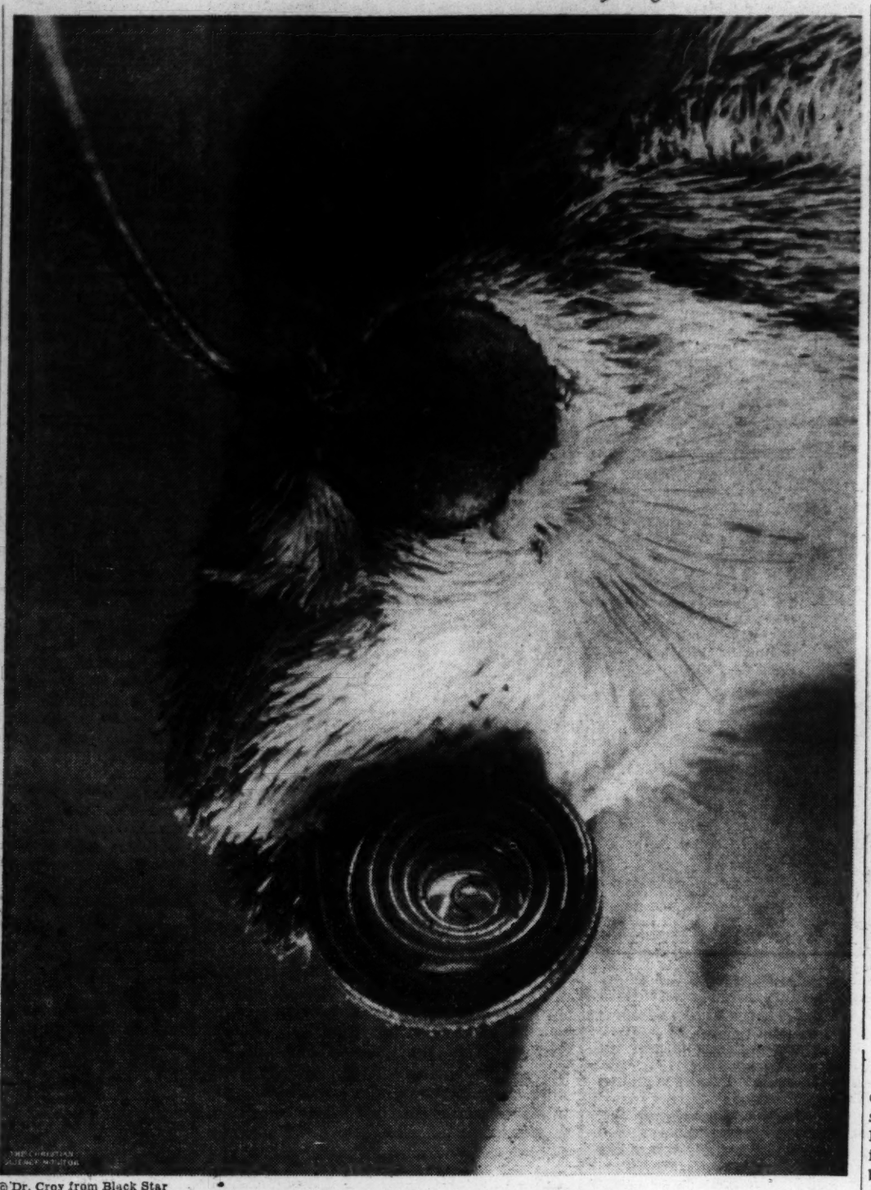
"The hemp plants when full grown average about fifteen feet in height," he said, "and the long leaves on the plants run from six to ten feet in length, each leaf contributing its long valuable fiber.

"The fiber, when dry, is twisted into great hanks and most of it sent to Manila," Mr. Woods explained. "In Manila it is sorted into different grades, put up in bundles and bales, and shipped to other countries. Some to England, some to Japan, some, as you know, to the United States. Some varieties of abaca are sent to Paris and made into hats, carpets and tapestry."

"It is wonderful to have been able to visit this great hemp plantation," said Jane, thoughtfully. "And wasn't it fun to see those long, shining white strips come out from under the stripper's knife? One reason they have to wind the hemp fiber around a stick as it comes from between the block and the knife—besides keeping it from tangling—is to keep it from cutting their hands, it's so tough and strong."

"Oh, yes," returned Dick with enthusiasm. It was all wonderful!

NORMA BUTLER McENHILL.



© Dr. Croy from Black Star

A Moth Awaits Its Dinner

A toy always popular at parties is the so-called "tickler," a feather on the end of a long paper tube with a light wire spring in the center which automatically coils it out of the way when it is not blown out straight. Moths and butterflies carry similar tubes, but without a feather on the end.

In fact, the tube which these insects carry coiled up underneath their "chin" constitutes the mouth by means of which the sweet nectar secreted at the base of long tubular flowers is reached. Such a proboscis, though often referred to as the insect's tongue, is no tongue at all. When fully extended, reaching deep down into a lily or honeysuckle bloom it acts just like a soda straw which enables a youngster to take deep draughts from a tall glass without tipping or even touching it.

In using its proboscis, the moth or butterfly halts before a flower and uncoiling this watchspring-like organ, runs it down to the base of the flower where nectar is secreted like a tiny drop of dew.

At the upper end of the proboscis, in the insect's head, is a bulblike enlargement of the tube with muscles which contract to form a partial vacuum. The fluids in the cup of the flower flow up the proboscis and into the bulb which acts as the animal's mouth.

The moth shown in the illustration, many times enlarged, is common to fields in Germany. Technically it is Macroglossa stellatarium, which translated means, "the moth with the long tongue surrounding its center more than once." The insect is closely related to moths known in America as hummingbird hawk-moths. Many people, farmers especially, are well acquainted with this creature in the larval state, for as a caterpillar it is the large green tomato worm so common in the garden. German children call their moth the carp-head or dove-tailed hawk-moth.

Our Mail Bag

The interest in foreign countries which girls and boys who read this page express in their letters to the Mail Bag is quite delightful. They seem to enjoy knowing of customs and manners of people in other lands and the idea of actually having friends in those places to whom they can write regularly, exchanging their experiences and views on many subjects in which both they and their correspondents are interested, attracts them very much.

Here is a quotation from a letter from Gwendolen R. (15), of Toronto, Canada. After telling of a friendship she has made through the Mail Bag with a girl in Bolton, England, whom she hopes to meet some day, her letter continues:

"I hope to make a friend on each continent. I am interested in tennis, swimming, badminton, basketball and skating. But the thing which I really call my hobby is writing letters and making new friends. My best subject at school is French and I should very much like to hear from a girl in France or Quebec."

Roberta R. (15), of Oakland, California, would like to correspond with girls in all parts of the world.

"I am very fond of horses and enjoy riding very much," her letter says. "I am a dog lover too and we have a Chihuahua and a Scotch Terrier. I enjoy sports of all kinds and belong to the Girl Reserves."

Roberta is interested in aviation and in art, music and stamp collecting. She says that she always reads the book reviews published on this page and often finds them helpful in choosing books for free reading in English. We wonder how many other girls and boys who read this page select their free reading through our book reviews!

Mary Lou G., of Circle, Montana, would like to correspond with girls in England, Australia or any other British territory. She lives in the eastern part of Montana, 100 miles from the Fort Peck Dam which is now being constructed, and is interested in sports, reading, travel and music. Mary Lou did not mention her age, but from her letter we should say she is about 14.

The spring holidays are approaching and many girls and boys will use their leisure hours at that time to make new friends through correspondence. In sending letters to be forwarded through the Mail Bag, be sure to read the paragraphs of instructions at the end of this column which will explain to you how a correspondence is started.

The Mail Bag is for the use of children under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to the Monitor. Make your letters to the Mail Bag and to the girls and boys with whom you wish to correspond as interesting as you can and reply promptly to letters written to you. Then you will be sure to make friends through the Mail Bag column—and keep them.

Correspondence between the "over 20's is carried on through the Youth Roundtable published on the Tuesday Education page.

Sometimes adults send letters to the Mail Bag Department to be forwarded to girls and boys whose requests for correspondents have been published. But this column is published exclusively for the "under 20's." Letters from adults, if stamps are enclosed, are returned to the senders.

EDITOR

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Alyce B. (11), Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is interested in nature and art. She would like to hear in English from girls in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, France or England.

Olive M. H. (11), Orpington, Kent, England, is interested in stamp collecting and swimming, and is very fond of animals.

Delight D. (13), Santa Barbara, California, would like especially to correspond with girls in South Africa, Holland or Belgium. She is interested in aviation and telegraphy.

Mary Louise B. (13), Los Angeles, California, wants to correspond with a girl in France who writes English. She likes all sports, collects dolls, and likes to read.

Rhona W. (13), Paisley, Scotland, is interested in reading and very fond of music and all kinds of dancing.

June D. (14), Indianapolis, Indiana, enjoys writing letters and wants to correspond with girls in the United States, England, France, and Egypt. She likes all outdoor sports and is interested in reading and taking pictures.

Norma N. (14), Lakewood, Ohio. Her favorite hobbies are corresponding, hiking, camping, all sports and Girl Scouting.

Helene C. (14), Youngstown, Ohio, would like to correspond with girls in any country other than the United States. Her special interests are swimming and riding.

Helen H. (14), Glen Cove, New York, is interested in outdoor life, stamp collecting, and reading.

Grace E. (14), Oak Park, Illinois. She is very much interested in people of other lands, in history, art, music, literature, travel and geography, animals and sports.

Dorothy H. (14), New Kensington, Pennsylvania, wishes to correspond with girls who write English living in the British Empire, the Scandinavian peninsula, or China or Japan. She is interested in music, books, swimming, camping, and nature study. She is a Girl Scout.

Polly S. (14), Bellingle, Massachusetts. She is interested in sports, Girl Scouting, dramatics, nature study, and history.

Lillie May A. (13), Cincinnati, Ohio, would like to correspond with girls in the British Isles, France, South America, Canada, Africa, Asia, Holland, or the United States. She is interested in all sports, reading, stamps, and motion pictures.

Louise A. (15), Plainfield, New Jersey, would enjoy writing to a girl anywhere and will write in English or French. Her interests are sports, reading and movies.

Ann H. (16), Indianapolis, Indiana. Her hobbies are swimming and stamp collecting.

Peggy Z. (15), Kitchener, Ontario, is interested in hearing from girls anywhere either in English or French. Her hobbies are badminton and other sports, music, reading, acting, and scrapbooks.

Ruth N. (17), New York City, New York, is interested in hiking, swimming, dancing and dramatics.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

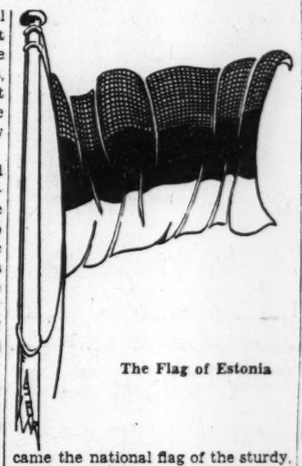
Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

History on a Flagstaff

The flag of Estonia, the national emblem of the little, independent state that borders on Russia on the East and the Baltic Sea on the West, is composed of a tricolor of light blue, black, and white. What do these colors signify, and why were they chosen?

The blue stands for the sky, and denotes mutual confidence and fidelity; the black is a symbol of the fine rich soil of the country, and also stands for the black cloaked people of the north, of whom Herodotus wrote, who are supposed to have been the ancestors of the Estonians; while the white is for the snows of winter, for hope for the future, and for purity.

This horizontal tricolor was first adopted in the year 1881 by the Estonian Students' Association, a band of patriots whose aim was complete independence. When the country ceased to be part of Russia and was proclaimed an independent republic in February, 1918, the tricolor became the national flag of the sturdy, hard-working people.



The Flag of Estonia

And so we see that one of the newest and smallest of the nations of the world shows by its national flag that it is determined to play its part in world affairs to the best of its ability.

Winter Suite

Ice Storm

Oh Winter now against the year
the luminous and needled rain
beats down; the silvery plane
of ice binds branches with the clear
mockery of blossoms. Behold it pass—
a scenic wonderland of glass!

Sunlight

The wild ones stay with lifted paws
and bright eyes widened to a stare;
the earth is one pellucent glare
of light beyond all natural laws.
There is no sound but drift of snow
from heavy branches long and slow.

Late Sunset

A landscape grown unreal!
This is a world nor time nor space
revealed before upon this place.
Even the winter planets reel
across the sky, an Arctic choir,
above a land of ice and fire.

JOHN RITCHEY

Puss and the Wind

The Wind met Puss-in-Boots today
And borrowed his famous Seven-League Boots.
He wears them now. How he shouts and hoots
As he chases the little white clouds away.

MILDRED NICKERSON

From the Old Curiosity Shop

"What's a printing shop?" This was the question many people were asking when John Fust, a wealthy goldsmith of Strassburg, loaned 800 gulden to Johann Gänsfleisch in 1450 to establish such an unusual business.

But Fust wasn't quite sure himself what a printing office was at that time, and left the details of developing the initial idea for printing with movable type to "John Goosemeat," as his name is translated, or John Gutenberg, as he is more popularly known. Gutenberg was a very religious man and consequently when he undertook to make the first printed book, he chose what was destined to become the world's best seller, the Bible.

For five years he labored, cutting the various type characters, combining them to make words, and then instead of locking them in an iron chase such as is used today, his method was to bore holes through the type characters and run brass wire through them. This was then tied tightly to the frame.

The old woodcut of Gutenberg and his first press, which illustrates this article, is a favorite with many. It shows a machine entirely of wood consisting of two upright timbers, fastened together at the top and bottom by cross members. A cross member at the center of the uprights supported the flat bed of the pre on which the type rested. Above i was the wooden screw by means o. which pressure was applied and an impression taken from the type.

There have been countless improvements and new methods developed in the past 400 years, so that the modern printing press doesn't even remotely resemble this Gutenberg model.

In 1455, when the world's first printer went to Fust for another 800 gulden, Fust had had an opportunity to study Gutenberg's methods and learn the value of his discovery, so he feigned anger, demanding immediate payment of the money already advanced.

This, John Gutenberg was not able to accomplish, and so, history tells us, the crafty goldsmith took over not only the printing office but Gutenberg's employees as well. Among them was Peter Schoeffer, who became son-in-law and then the partner of Fust, forming the firm of Fust and Schoeffer, Printers. Fust later claimed that Gutenberg "never printed anything," but the fifteenth century courts evidently decided differently.

Nevertheless, Gutenberg was not able to benefit at all financially from his discovery and spent the remainder of his days as equerry to the Elector of Mayence.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS

A Gateway With A Message

The Boy Scouts of the 2d Neasden Group, London, have erected an unusual gateway to their headquarters. It is in the form of a lychgate, or covered gate to a churchyard, and is to commemorate the reign of His Majesty King George V. A tablet let into the gate bears the following inscription:

"May those who enter in find
true Brotherhood, Peace
and Cheerfulness.
Erected 1937
To the Memory of
His Majesty King George V.
1910-1936

May those who pass out carry
forth to the world the spirit
of Love, Service and Sacrifice."

Wide World

Gutenberg in His Printing Shop, Showing Samples of His Work to a Wealthy Visitor

Unusual Holiday Furniture

Boys and girls who are wondering how they can find sufficient money with which to buy furniture for their sea-side bungalow may learn from the ingenuity of a young artist who has furnished a little home on next to nothing by using the very things that most people throw away.

Bits of ply-wood, biscuit tins, glass jam-jars, sacking, inner tubing, and old bottles are some of the scraps that Mr. Claude Atkinson has turned to account. The springs of the armchairs and beds are made from inner tubes of old tires interwoven; the frames from a motorcar packing case. The covers and cushions are from out-of-date upholsterers' and tailors' patterns, and the tables and chairs from fruit boxes and tea chests. Nine glass bottles suspended from the border of a silvered disk, form a highly effective sitting-room electric lamp, while square sirup jars are used for ceiling lamps in the kitchen and bathroom.

The kitchen dresser is made from biscuit tins placed one above the other in rows; a water jug, minus a handle, has been converted into a decorative vase by the skillful use of paints; an odd piece of glass, supported on four glass jam-jars, forms an occasional table for the bedroom, and camera spools threaded on black cord and hung over the window, give the effect of a Japanese blind.

At the Ideal Home Exhibition in London, where Mr. Atkinson's wonderful little bungalow was on show, he was tuning a small piano he has made, by adding drops of water to a row of drinking-glasses concealed in the back. The wooden keys were toy bricks; and wooden beads, knitting needles and a piece of Venetian blind, constituted most of its make-up. It cost exactly 27 shillings.

Girls' Names Puzzle

In the following sentences are hidden the names of 10 girls. Can you find them?

1. On the glass dish apples and oranges were piled high.
2. The yachts narrowly escaped heading into the fatal ice floes.
3. It was a dangerous journey for the skipper.
4. The master announced the names of the visitors.
5. He lent over the edge of the cliff to view the nests.
6. The travelers' ticket gives us an extra day in Spain.
7. He endeavoured to make a mild reduction on the amount charged.
8. It was impossible to see the little fellow in the shadows.
9. This little pig went to market.
10. Taking the hammer he nailed the boards together.

(Answers on this page next Thursday)

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"The Seashore Camp for Girls"
Orrs Island, Maine. On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. Sailing, Horsemanship, Deep-Sea Fishing, Aquaplaning, Mature Counsellors, Modern Sanitation, Showers, Excellent Food.
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Girls and Boys, 4-7
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185 acres, ½ mile frontage on Lake Dunmore
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ALOHA HIVE for girls from 6 to 12. Similar choice of activities planned with special emphasis on the needs of the younger girl.
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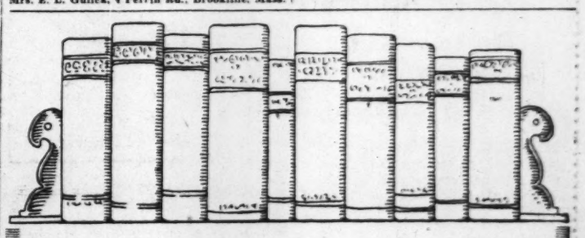

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The Home Forum

One Day Last Week

IN ANOTHER story about our silver tabby cat, "Tuppy for short," I remember mentioning that there were ominous signs that she might take to writing herself very soon. Her familiarity with Peter's typewriter was growing; she could push down any of the better-known vowel letters as well as I could—or better—and one of her favorite indoor sports is to lie on the writing-table shelf and claw the letter arms before they can hit the roller.

So when, several nights running, I was vaguely conscious of tappings far into the small hours, I said nothing about it but had my suspicions; and I was hardly surprised, one zero January morning, to find an untidy pile of manuscript beside the machine—Tuppy was never neat with papers. They were headed simply: "One Day Last Week," and signed with a dainty imprint of a forepaw which must have been inked against the ribbon, an old trick she hadn't practiced for nothing through long winter evenings. The sheets were wrongly numbered, and the spelling was more than phonetic; but then so is Peter's, so that proves nothing one way or another—anyhow, this is her story.

♪ ♪ ♪

"I THINK IT is time that people knew what cats do and think about, these long winter days when there isn't anything to do outside except flounder in the deep snow, and you have a nice warm house to live in and anything to eat that happens to be on the family table. I walked into this house two years ago, when I was a quarter-grown kitten with my tail in the air and faith in my heart. It has been my home ever since and there isn't much I don't know about it. I have been away from it sometimes, visiting my eldest son, when my family has gone holidaying; and I have had return visits from him, but neither of them I like so much as being alone with my family and having their undivided attention.

"When I thought of writing this, I wondered whatever I should call my family. Cats aren't at all subservient in their thoughts, and I usually think of Master and Mistress and the maid by their first names just as I do my kittens. But I thought it might perhaps be misunderstood, so I decided to let Master and Mistress stand, although it sounds formal and I love them a lot more than that.

"I have brought up three kittens in this home. I know every nook and corner of it inside, from the ping pong ball box in the attic to the blackest corner of the coal cellar which is forbidden ground; and outside from the parkway evergreens across the road, where I watch the canoes on the canal on hot summer nights, to the highest branches of the maple trees at the bottom of the garden, where the squirrels come and chatter at me as though I had the slightest objection to their silly nut hunting.

♪ ♪ ♪

"I HAVE MY special friends in the neighborhood; we meet and exchange gossip, discuss meals and the manners of the local dogs. There are the two 'White Faces,' gray tabbys, half-brothers, and so alike that even I have mistaken them in the shadows sometimes. They are both kindly creatures, but too serious for much fun. Then there is 'Yellow Boy,' rather a touchy old warrior and a little short in his manner to strangers, but with a heart as golden as his coat and a great memory and fund of stories. He must have known Echo Drive before it had an echo and, although he growls denials when I tax him with it, I think he must have had a wild cat among his ancestors,—he is so full of lore about the great woods. Yellow Boy has taught me a lot in two years. Young 'Midnight,' as we call him, is as black as our coal cellar, with only a sickle of white on his chest; but he is rather adolescent and, although we get along all right when the others aren't about, the 'White Faces' chase him off and he has only to catch a sight of Yellow Boy to be over the fence and two gardens away.

"And I mustn't forget big Shah, the great striped Persian that makes occasional royal progresses through my garden in the summer. 'Huge and, oh so handsome, but nothing at all to say and getting fat.' I don't think Persia can be a progressive place, wherever it is.

♪ ♪ ♪

"SO THESE ARE my friends, but I'm not really writing about them—they are merely background. I'm going to describe any ordinary day in my life, because I have a very happy one and I'd like to do something more to show my gratitude than merely being stroked and playing with rather foolish balls and bits of string.

"I sleep pretty well anywhere I like, but oftenest in the kitchen where my dishes are; but this night I felt lonely and I hung about in my Mistress' room until she put out the light and turned off the heat. The room got colder and colder, so I climbed on the bed as gently as I could and burrowed down under the elderdown beside her and, when morning came, there we both were, she with her head just poking out of the sheets and I with my little gray one just above the elderdown. It was a grand place and I had the hardest work to wake up for breakfast.

"Breakfast isn't much of a meal for me, but Master eats an egg with his and I get little bits of toast dipped in the yolk on a newspaper beside his chair. I like that, so long as no white gets mixed up in it. One of the first things I ever learnt here was that, when a newspaper was spread out, it was a meal time. So now I love papers, love sitting on them, tearing them up or hiding under them; their crackle and rustle fascinate me. So a paper has only to be spread out and I'm on it. Master and Mistress read to each other after breakfast and I often climb on a knee to listen. I don't know what it's about, but it's quiet and I like it. I would like it still better if that nasty little tinkling bell on the writing desk wouldn't disturb us so often.

♪ ♪ ♪

"THE DAY I am describing I had quite an adventure after breakfast. There wasn't much snow, so I went off down the garden to see if either of the 'White Faces' were on the fence. Suddenly I heard a bark behind me and two great spaniel dogs, playing with a stick, came rushing into the garden, entirely cutting off my retreat to the house. I gave them no chance to leave their stick for me; I was over the fence and up a tree almost before they'd seen me and I sat for a cold hour watching them race round in circles and enjoying themselves.

"I often wish I had known a dog when I was a kitten. Some of them look kind and 'Midnight' tells me about one he was brought up with that is just as gentle as another cat and they sleep together. But all the ones near me are noisy and excitable, and I'm afraid I'll never understand them very well. As soon as the coast was clear, I tapped at the kitchen window to be let in. I learnt long ago that there is more likely to be someone in the kitchen than any other of the downstairs rooms. So I was soon in and, after a drink of warm milk under the stove, I made for my favorite haunt on the hall radiator and slept till lunch time.

"I have learnt to like all kinds of things to eat. Perhaps chicken bones and bits come first; but, if there was even a choice of chicken and fish, I really don't know which I should start on first. There are things in cans, specially made for us cats, that are all right for a time and very wholesome; but I find I soon get tired of them, for they always taste and look just the same.

"I love toast or anything that crunches, and toast with a bit of anchovy paste on it at tea time takes a lot of beating. There is a fire in the grate then and a lot of newspapers for me to sit on and the family sit and talk and feed me. I love cheese, too, and asparagus and corn and bits of plum cake, and at Christmas I found something new. I took it off a silver dish, which I shouldn't have done, and it was sweet and I ate every bit of it and sucked the stone and I heard it called a date. The family laughed at me for liking it and gave me another.

♪ ♪ ♪

"THERE IS ONE game I'm always ready for and that's ping pong. However sleepy I am after dinner, the instant I hear the balls rattling on the attic table, I am up the stairs and chasing them. The day I am describing we had a grand game. Master and Mistress and two friends who came in, played all evening, and I batted the balls about in the corners till they couldn't play for laughing at me.

"We were all feeling ready for bed after that. My day never really ends till I have had my combing and brushing on the little table in Master's bedroom. The comb takes out all the old hair and tickles my back and head, and the brush gives me a grand shine on my coat so I don't care how long it goes on; the longer, the better. By the time it's finished, it's usually lights out and either I go down to the kitchen, if there's anything left in my dishes that needs eating up while it is fresh, or else I curl up somewhere upstairs and sleep the night through.

"I have purposely taken a very ordinary day, although there are lots of extraordinary ones when I'm taken out in the car and things like that. I like ordinary days, when I hear them calling up the stairs: 'Tup, Tup, come along, dinner's ready,' or: 'Tea time, Tuppy, where are you?'—and I'm right there in a second.

♪ ♪ ♪

"CATS REALLY AREN'T selfish; they are only more reserved and self-contained than dogs. They love those that love them and never forget them. My family never go out or away without arranging food and lodging for me and, although all I can do physically by way of thanks is to purr and give a few little licks, I really am grateful and this is written much more to show it than to be clever. It's my first attempt and perhaps it's not very well expressed; but I do hope you'll like it and I'll try and do better next time."

E. B.

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THE PORTALS OF ST. MARK'S: *A Painting by Giovanni Antonio Canale (Canaletto)*, 1697-1768

CANALETTO and his friend, Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, both born in Venice, might be said to have become the greatest painters of the Venetian eighteenth century. Tiepolo caught the dramatic sense of the baroque and expressed it in magnificent and imaginative pictures, characteristic of the ornamental artificiality of his time. Canaletto, on the other hand, went directly to the nature before him and painted the most romantic and beautiful city in Europe in a way that no one has ever surpassed before or since.

His training was probably the only kind that could ever have brought him to such success. He was born the son of a well-known theatrical scene painter, Bernardo Canale, and it is not unnatural that even as a boy he was referred to by his friends as the best scene painter in Venice. He did not remain a scene painter long, however; and by the time he was twenty-five, after studying with Michele Marieschi, who also painted the Venetian canals and streets with great ability and individuality, he launched into his own brilliant interpretations of sunlit canals, streets and squares with their fêtes and markets, which have brought him such fame and so many imitators.

It is a curious fact that, considering his great popularity, his private life is nearly a blank book and little is known of his affairs, whether at home in Venice, or elsewhere.

Eighteenth century touring and art-loving Englishmen soon found him out and patronized him widely; and his popularity among them induced him to make a long visit to London, where he lived from 1748—1755, and painted many exquisite pictures of the Thames, some of the finest of which are in the King's collection.

"The Portals of St. Mark's" is one of four pictures commissioned by one of these touring Englishmen, and hung in his dining-room at Farnborough Hall, in Warwickshire, by Canaletto himself, when he came to England in 1746. It expresses the amazing ability of the artist to record the most meticulous architectural accuracies, without losing a sense of wholeness and atmospheric quality.

Canaletto made no bones at all about using adventitious aids. The ruler is quite obvious in his drawings. He is known to have used the camera obscura to perfect his perspective; and, if there had been any photographs in his day, he would certainly have been the first to use them. And yet he catches the character of the buildings and scenes, clothing them with the sunlight and shadows which gave them form and substance, and brings into his conception a breadth of treatment and personal vision which are astonishing and delightful.

Jim, the Bus-Man

IN a small West Country village, where everyone is the friend or close relation of everyone else, one has to be careful what one says. Thus it was that, when we discovered that one of the drivers of the local Red Deer bus service was the nephew of our landlady, we were glad that we had already described him to her as a "nice lad." A "nice lad" he undoubtedly is, with that open friendliness which characterizes the people of the West Country. From the coast to the heart of Exmoor, he is universally hailed as "Jim," and he answers the greeting with a nod and a cheerful smile.

Jim is no more than typical of the Red Deer bus service, which is in its turn typical of the West Country. A general feeling of good fellowship prevails throughout the staff, and the proprietor himself is not above helping his youngest employee with his work.

The Red Deer does a roaring trade, not only as an ordinary bus, but as a sort of parcel post; and packages of all sizes pour in at every stop. This is none of your cautious, hard-headed concerns. Completely trustworthy themselves, Jim and his colleagues trust everyone and they seem to have had no occasion to waver in their faith. Many is the time that we have gone for some distance in Jim's bus and then have left it, intending to pick it up at another place later in the day. On being offered the fare, Jim has merely said: "Pay when you come back."

Experienced passengers, who know the ways of the Red Deer, feel no qualms in saying: "Jim, wait two minutes while I run and get a coat. I'm cold." We ourselves soon learnt to keep the bus waiting, without a grumble from passengers or driver, while we collected our bathing things from our lodgings.

It must be owned that Jim is as easy with others as he expects them to be with him and, if a new bus driver should forget his route and so arrive an hour later than Jim and the timetable had said he would, well, it's all in the day's work.

And what a pleasant day's work Jim has—driving a bus at forty-five miles an hour past wood and water, moor and meadow, through villages where everyone is his friend. Careless he may be, friendly he certainly is; and who could harbor a grievance against such a simple, kind-hearted son of "Zummerzet"!

A. L.

Narcissus

Seven clear stars
In the shadow of tall buildings,
Seven white stars
On my window-sill
Nod their fragile faces
To more windows in another brick wall.

Seven white flowers
Lift their heads heavy with fragrance,
Stretch their slim green necks
Toward a mass of white clouds.
Seven tiny stars
Create spring
In the shadows of my room.

RAYMONA E. HULL

Weather

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS THERE a subject more discussed than that of the weather? Will it rain or shine or freeze or thaw are questions which are being constantly asked. Some people even give the impression that they consider the weather in the light of a conspiracy to deprive them of their peace and health. Will this cold weather or that hot weather never let up? they ask gloomily, as if the state of the weather were a personal affront to themselves. Apparently they would attribute to weather conditions the discomforts from which they vainly seek redress.

It is becoming more and more recognized by thinking people that the mental state affects the physical condition. A person will say, I became so absorbed in what I was doing that I forgot about the heat, or the cold. Is that not a direct admission that a state of mind, not the temperature registered by the thermometer, governed the condition of the body? No one is more interested in such admissions of mental causation than the student of Christian Science, because he has accepted the teaching that his state of thought determines the apparent effect of outward conditions upon himself.

At this point an important distinction must be made between tentative admissions, regarding the action of the human mind observed on the body, and the scientific understanding that God is the only Mind, and that it is divine Mind, not the human mind, which must be looked to for aid and protection. If a person consciously tried to induce a change in his bodily condition by rearranging his human thinking on a material basis, he might experience some physical effect, but would fail to realize true health; but when a student of Christian Science turns unreservedly to the one real cause—the divine Mind—his thought is uplifted spiritually, and physical discord consequently disappears.

Bible students are familiar with instances where an active faith in God resulted in deliverance from the effects of cold, heat, and storm. Paul and all with him on a ship bound for Rome, were saved from drowning during a great storm on the Mediterranean. Even though Paul was being taken to Rome as a prisoner, he recognized his responsibility for seeking and obtaining divine protection not only for himself but for his shipmates. He addressed those in charge of the ship, first reminding them that they had disregarded the intuitive warning which he had given them when they insisted on sailing away from a safe harbor on the island of Crete, felicitously named "the fair havens." Then he told them of his prayerful communion with God, and of the angelic assurance that even now not only he himself, but all those sailing with him, should be saved. He said very simply (Acts 27:25), "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me."

Jesus and his disciples were not prevented by climatic conditions from walking the many miles from one scene of their activity to another. The tremendous work for humanity's freedom from all types of evil accomplished by the Master and his helpers, was carried out in a climate which, during many months of the year, might by some be considered enervating. It is noticeable that the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and in her other works, never speaks of climatic conditions as being dangerous or even unpleasant. In contrast to the heat of the lower levels of Palestine, the climate of New England, where, with brief exception, Mrs. Eddy spent the years of her earth life, registers at times extremes of heat and cold. She lived winter and summer in New England, without recourse to migrations to avoid weather conditions.

She makes an interesting distinction between the earth's atmosphere and that engendered by mortal mind where she says in Science and Health (p. 220): "The snowbird sings and soars amid the blasts; he has no catarrh from wet feet, and procures a summer residence with more ease than a nabob. The atmosphere of the earth, kinder than the atmosphere of mortal mind, leaves catarrh to the latter." "The atmosphere of the earth," with its changes from dry to damp, and from cold to heat, and back again, evidently may be experienced as harmlessly by human beings as by wild animals if fear is not introduced. Not the sudden change registered by the thermometer, but fear of the effects of the change, is the danger. Even domestic animals, such as cats and dogs, if not surrounded by fearful care, go from the fireside into the storm, and back, without acquiring the maladies commonly attributed to these changes, and feared by human beings.

A calm and confident sense of God-given dominion over outward conditions, as the result of inward and spiritual ascendancy over mortal limitations, is gained through adherence to the teaching of Christian Science. It is the miasma of mortal mind—fear, envy, hatred, and pride—from which the Christian Scientist seeks shelter in the atmosphere of the opposite qualities—courage, joy in another's goodness, love, and humility. He remembers the words of the Christian Science textbook (*ibid.*, pp. 191, 192), "Mind, God, sends forth the aroma of Spirit, the atmosphere of intelligence."

Early Playmates of John Clare

ALTHOUGH Clare might, writing later, in certain moods remember himself as a lonely boy with little relish for the games and fun and rivalry of companions, it seems clear that this love of solitude did not distinguish him till after the first boisterous discovery of the countryside as a playground. No small child with an imagination like Clare's, turned loose in all seasons among lanes and meadows, could keep all the exciting adventures and inventions to himself. Later on, but still in boyhood, when his feeling for the country deepened, he wanted the earth for his own thoughts only. But meanwhile he and his nameless companions played all the games that happy, unconfined country children have played always. In summer they cut the stalks from mushrooms and floated them for mimic boats down the streams; or, in days when rumours of war reached their heedless ears, they waded slyly through the farmer's wheat to get the corncockle for a "wild cockade," tore through the woods to pull kecks for bugles, and, when they were hungry, stole peas from the fields, and ate crab-apples and hazel-nuts, "shells, pith and all." Sometimes their imaginations supplied the feasts; they made houses of clay and sticks and stones, hoarded bits of broken pot for pottery, spread on a "table-stone" their burdock-leaf of a table-cloth, had mallow-seeds for cheeses. . . .

From the age of about ten, in spite of the many social recreations of his village life, Clare's liking for rambles with one intimate companion became marked. His first friendship was with Richard Turnill, a school companion and the younger son of a neighbouring farmer for whom Parker Clare sometimes worked.

"Among all the friendships I have made in life, those of school-friends and childish acquaintances are the sweetest to remember. There is no deception among them; there is no regret in them but the loss; they are the fairest, sunniest pages memory ever doubles down in the checkered volume of life. One of my first friendships was with Richard, the brother of John Turnill. . . . What numberless hopes of successes did we whisper over, as we hunted among the short, snubby bushes of the heath or hedgerows, or crept among the blackthorn sprays after the nest of the nightingale! What happy discourses of planning pleasures did we talk over, as we lay on the soft summer grass, gazing into the blue sky, shaping the passing clouds to things familiar with our memories, dreaming of the days to come when we should mix with the world and be men."—J. W. and ANNE TIBBLE, in "John Clare, A Life" (London): Cobden-Sanderson).

McGuffey and His Readers

A SEVENTH point in the supremacy of the McGuffey Readers is literary merit. Children's literature, when the first school readers of the Middle West were completed, was all but unknown. Aesop's fables, Mother Goose rhymes, and Maria Edgeworth's adult-child literature comprised the catalog. Hans Christian Andersen's famous fairy tales, published in 1835, did not reach America for the early school readers.

All early stories, narrative and descriptive, were taken from experiences actual or created in the new-found land. Doubtless many of the stories and descriptions in the First and Second McGuffey Readers were of McGuffey's own compositions, "About the Beaver," "Edward and the Cat," "About the Peacock," "Story about the Lion," "About Oranges," were the stories he had told to his own and neighborhood children when he was holding informal classes in his home, putting into practice his new ideas of school readers. This little school was America's first practice school, now so important a feature in every teacher-training institution. This little McGuffey school was just one more private school in the village. The pioneer aristocracy sent their children, especially the girls, to private schools or classes. The boys who had high I. Q.'s were in line for the academy, and later the university. The first public school in Oxford recorded the names of fifty-seven boys and one girl. Tradition has it that McGuffey called his little ones together by the rural siren, formed by placing the two folded hands together and creating a mouthpiece of the two parallel thumbs.

McGuffey's school was not just another private school, but one of deep significance, one of method. Here was developed the method that turned aside the European systems urged upon an ignorant but eager people by pedagogic charlatans; the method which unified the systems of instruction in the public schools for a half century. As a zealot he preached his new method to the teachers of the community and exhorted all teachers in emphatic terms in the prefatory remarks of every volume to effect this eclectic system.

The style of the language of both the original and selected stories was especially interesting to children. The rapid sequence of simple ideas in narration, the essential factors in description, and the exciting appeal to imagination all exhibit McGuffey's anticipation and appreciation of the doctrine of interest and rank the readers superior to their competitors.

From the earliest edition, book by book, the literary character of the lessons was distinctly good. The great compendium of the first Fifth Reader, 1844, was designed as a rhetorical guide, a book of elocutionary exercises, a book designed to increase the amplitude of the emotions of stolid American youth by reading aloud with strict observance of the rules governing articulation, inflection, pitch, accent, rate, emphasis, and gesture. It was announced as a book of "Elegant Extracts in Prose and Poetry." It gave, however, an excellent survey of the best literature of the English-speaking world.—From MINNICH'S "William Holmes McGuffey and His Readers." Copyright 1936 by American Book Company and used by their permission.

City Back-Yard

Is THIS a tree of stone
That it can stand so terribly alone?
So unimpressed
With walls that rise and shoulder out the sun?
It still can leaf and bud
And guarantee a nest
Or does it send out secretly
Its roots to meet another tree?

ELIZABETH J. BUCHTENKIRK

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1937

U. S. to Probe Laila Fire At Mystic Docks

Investigation First of Its Kind Conducted in Ship of Foreign Register

Mutiple Inquiry

Public Hearings to Seek Cause of Blaze in Nitrate Steamer

With the United States Government conducting its first investigation into an accident on a foreign ship, a multiple inquiry was under way in Boston today into the fire which yesterday swept the nitrate-laden Danish steamship Laila in the Mystic docks at Charlestown.

The blaze, which was visible all along the waterfront, was extinguished after a five-hour battle, in which five alarms were sounded.

The United States Government entered the picture through the Marine Inspection and Navigation Bureau, which arranged for a public hearing this afternoon in the Appraisers' Stores at Boston to determine the cause of the fire.

This was believed to be the first time such a hearing was held regarding a foreign vessel docked in an American port. It was authorized by the new Merchant Marine Act permitting investigations where the foreign nation involved is a signatory of the international marine treaty.

The board of inspectors, consisting of Earl B. Hull, Charles M. Lyons and Frank E. McLean, conferred briefly this morning regarding the fire and Mr. Lyons said he would examine the damaged Laila during the lunch hour.

Witnesses scheduled to be heard this afternoon included the captain, first mate and engineer of the Laila, and also a group of stevedores working about number three hatch when the fire started. Government experts came here from Washington to advise the board.

Boston police, firemen and the Danish vice-consul, Neils M. Larsen, also were investigating the causes of the blaze. Possibilities that a lighted cigarette, dropped by a stevedore, or that a spark from a passing vessel may have set the nitrate ablaze were being studied. Reports that communists might deliberately have set the cargo afire were discounted by officials.

Fire Chief Pope said that nitrate was not susceptible of spontaneous ignition.

Although her owners said the Chilean nitrate was intended for fertilizer plants in this country, the investigations were expected to cover the possibility the cargo was to be reconsigned to Spain for munitions purposes.

With her hold full of water, pumped in by fireboats and firemen, the Laila lay on the bottom of the Mystic river this morning, her decks awash at high tide. Her owners began an examination to learn if the $500,000, six-months-old vessel could be repaired.

Tape Cut to Let Barred Veteran Re-enter the U. S.

With the immigration gates raised, Corporal Roy Tessier, Alston World War veteran, and his wife, Evangeline, barred from re-entering the United States since last September, made preparations today to leave Montreal and return to their home at 1114 Commonwealth Avenue.

Mr. Tessier was refused permission to re-enter this country when it was found that he was not a citizen, even though he had resided here more than 25 years, and when immigration officials feared, because he was blind, he might become a public charge.

Steps to cut red tape and enable return of the veteran were taken by Representative John P. Higgins, who was officially notified yesterday that the Department of Labor in Washington had wired the Newport, Vt., immigration authorities to readmit the Tessiers.

Mr. Tessier, who served 18 months in France with the 301st Supply Train, went to Canada with his wife last fall for a short visit to his father, made possible by his bonus money. Although they intended using only a small part of the bonus, most of it has been dissipated because of their enforced visit.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and occasionally overcast; not much change in temperature tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; gentle variable and westerly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday, little change in temperature.

All Other New England States: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	20	Minneapolis	14	12
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	52	52
Chicago	30	30	New York	36	34
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	42	40
Helena	30	30	Philadelphia	26	24
Jacksonville	48	48	St. Louis	28	28
Kansas City	32	30	San Francisco	58	54
Los Angeles	58	54	Washington	32	26
Miami	66	64			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. March 11.
B—Minimum, March 10.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:15 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Friday, 10:36 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:15 p. m.

Governor Refuses Aid To Striking Policemen

Boston News Today

Group Asks Help To Reinstatement

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today announced that a delegation of five former Boston policemen who took part in the famous police strike of Calvin Coolidge days in Boston had been denied his assistance in their efforts to obtain reinstatement on the force.

The Governor declared that, "While I am in sympathy with these men, I informed them that the Police Commissioner has made his decision and I will abide by that decision." The former patrolmen had approached Commissioner Joseph L. Timilty when he took office, without avail.

The police delegation professed to speak for the Boston Social Club, an organization composed entirely of former members of the police department. The strike of Boston policemen took place in 1919, but failed to move the then Governor Coolidge, who saw in the strike a distinct trend toward a labor dictatorship. A new police force was organized and the strikers declared "removed from their positions."

Since then, the striking policemen, 1500 in number, have continually approached those on Beacon Hill seeking reinstatement. The 1935 Legislature passed an act under which reinstatement is possible when such action is approved by the police commissioner.

Bogus Lottery Scheme Alleged

Boston police and United States postal inspectors said today they had made the second of two important arrests in connection with a $1,000,000 lottery scheme, allegedly a fake.

The authorities expressed a hope they would be able to clean up the lottery—a sweepstake affair, in which prizes based on horse-race results were promised winning purchasers of tickets—as a result of the arrests. They charged the promoters intended to keep the money without paying any prizes.

Trailing a suspect from Worcester, police and federal men this morning arrested John P. Cooley of Longmeadow, as he entered an automobile in front of a Boston hotel. In the automobile, they said, were 500 lottery books containing 12 tickets each and $468 in cash, all of which they confiscated.

A woman, whose name was not disclosed, had been previously arrested at Portland, Maine, after a long search.

At a hearing before United States Commissioner Harry Gutterman this afternoon, Cooley pleaded not guilty to a charge of using the mails to defraud and was held in $7500 bail for a further hearing on March 26. He was described as the head of a fake lottery ring that has been making "thousands of dollars a month," by Postal Inspector Tennyson Johnson. Assistant United States Attorney Henry M. Leen said Cooley had pleaded guilty to similar charges in the State court several years ago and had been released on probation.

Amoskeag Fees Are Cut to $29,425

The final chapter in the liquidation of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company was written today when Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy, allowed $29,425 for fees and expenses arising in the course of the liquidation proceedings. This represented a 56 per cent reduction of the amount of the bills submitted to him several months ago.

Frederic C. Dumaine and Joseph P. Carney asked for a joint fee of $15,000 for services as temporary trustees. They received $6000.

Peabody, Arnold, Bachelder and Luther, counsel for these temporary trustees, asked for and got $4030.

Charles M. Rogerson was denied $1000 as counsel for the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company.

Choate, Hall & Stewart, counsel for the debtor corporation, asked for and received $1688.17.

Sullivan & Sullivan, counsel for Lawrence J. Harrington, was denied $7262.16.

Warren, Wilson, MacLaughlin and Bingham, counsel for the bondholders, were denied $3017.30.

Stewart, Watts and Bolling, accountants, asked for and received $5744.52.

Samuel T. Freeman & Co., auctioneers, asked $30,000 for their services in preparing the manufacturing company for auction, and received $12,000.

Child Education Conference Topic

The sixteenth annual conference of the Massachusetts Association for Childhood Education, to be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, will listen to Dr. Fritz Redl, psychological adviser to the city of Vienna, who is visiting the United States on a fellowship granted by the General Education Board of the Progressive Education Association.

Dr. Redl will discuss the learning troubles of normal children, a talk particularly drafted for the purposes of celebrating a great year in education, namely, the anniversary of the founding of the first kindergarten in Germany and also the anniversary of the creation of the State Board of Education in Massachusetts.

There will be two other addresses, one on "Friedrich Froebel—His Influence on Education" by Dr. Mabelle B. Blake of the Wheelock School and the other, "Horace Mann—The Educator" by Dr. Payson Smith, chairman of the National Education Association Committee on the Horace Mann Centennial.

Cut in Inflated Salaries Sought

Pending before Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Executive Council today is a demand that salaries of several employees appointed by former Gov. James M. Curley be lowered to the standard level. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, filed the request yesterday by letter.

Mr. Howard said these higher salaries paid to Curley appointees have tended to destroy the morale of other employees doing the same type of work.

Bill to Give Labor Department Regulatory Power Has Hearing

Legislative Hearings

Delegation of drastic regulatory powers to the State Department of Labor and Industries to eliminate child labor, low wages and long hours from home work industry was supported today by representatives of both labor and industry.

They spoke before the legislative committee on labor and industries in favor of a bill filed by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Under the bill the department would be authorized to conduct investigations into conditions and penalize employers for certain practices. Furthermore, employers would pay $50 for their home work permits, thus paying for the cost of administration of the law.

While several cases were related where children were employed for long hours, worked at night and then fell asleep at school, no indication was given as to the extent of the practice.

All speakers however, pointed to the ineffectiveness of the present law which applies only to the wearing apparel industry. Prosecution, it was pointed out, falls on the shoulders of the worker rather than on the employer, thus making it difficult to obtain convictions.

Industrial support for the proposal came from George L. Barnes, legislative agent of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, who favored the bill, which brought from the committee chairman, Senator Laurence Curtis of Boston, the question: "Did you say 'in favor.'"

The question brought laughter from the crowd and the response from Mr. Barnes that labor and industry have co-operated on several occasions this year, notably in supporting the proposed raising of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

Labor's support came from Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, Commissioner Moriarty and Margaret Weisman, secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, one of the leaders in the movement against home work.

The hearing evolved largely around a recent article in Collier's magazine, which pictured children doing home work at 11:05 p. m.

Raymond V. McNamara, associate

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Counties Ask Increases In 1937 Budgets

Expenditures for Courts and Highways Show Marked Gains

$9,600,000 Total

Higher expenditures for courts and roads throughout Massachusetts were requested today by 12 counties of the State.

The increases were asked as part of 1937 budget estimates totaling $9,600,000, the highest since 1931, which were referred to the legislative committee on counties.

For a dozen years, court costs have been mounting steadily and now are the highest ever, requiring an average of 30 per cent of county budgets.

Requested increases for highways and bridges are unusually high this year, because joint county and state expenditures for so-called chapter 90 work fell off last year.

$1,212,000 Increase

The budget figures, an increase of $1,212,000 over 1936 expenditures, will be studied by the legislative committee and may be modified before receiving state approval.

The figures cover the cost of government in every county except Suffolk and Nantucket, in which the city of Boston and town of Nantucket, respectively, supervise county expenditures. Each of the 12 counties, other than Suffolk and Nantucket, has asked increased expenditures, compared with last year.

Berkshire county commissioners asked for $145,000 for highways and bridges, compared with $82,000 spent in 1936.

Flood Costs Mount

In several western Massachusetts counties, repairs on account of last year's floods called for additional appropriations.

In Worcester County, where some small bridges washed out last spring have not yet been replaced, an appropriation of $405,000 for highways and bridges was sought, compared with $245,000 in 1935.

A summary of 1937 requests, compared with last year's actual expenditures:

County	1937	1936
Barnstable	$360,044	$336,689
Berkshire	432,238	340,402
Bristol	672,300	642,036
Dukes	55,775	49,269
Essex	1,414,100	1,253,309
Franklin	230,611	180,437
Hampden	1,011,271	852,598
Hampshire	291,730	243,667
Middlesex	2,479,750	2,286,914
Norfolk	774,213	677,285
Plymouth	580,062	497,027
Worcester	1,308,191	1,059,652

'Bossy' Says 'No,' But Pupils Start Into New School

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 11 (AP)—In defiance of Mayor Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis, who refused to accept a new $473,000 high school here, students today began moving their school equipment into the building preparatory to occupying it tomorrow.

The students were instructed by the superintendent and principal, they said, to report for classes at the new school tomorrow after the school committee voted last night to have the building occupied Monday.

"I'm not going to call out the militia to stop them," Mayor Gillis said when apprised the students were to enter the building tomorrow. "If the J. F. Fuller Company (the contractors) want to let them enter the building that's their responsibility. I haven't accepted the building for the city and I won't until the company lives up to specifications."

Mayor Gillis said that John J. Maloney, a Portland, Maine, contractor, who inspected the building at his request, reported that all the specifications were not met in completing the structure. As a result, Mr. Gillis said, he would not accept it.

Mayor Gillis added that he had the word of the city solicitor, T. Francis Kelleher, that the action of the school committee in voting to occupy the building, constructed as a Public Works Administration project, could not be legally construed as an acceptance.

Connecticut College Asks For Millions

Big Building Program for the State Institution Before Legislature

Widely Supported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11—Not content with halfway measures, Connecticut State College has come to the General Assembly asking $3,000,000 for new buildings at the college campus in Storrs.

Backed by practically every organization of farmers in Connecticut, by a solid phalanx of engineering and technical societies and by many women's organizations, Dr. Albert N. Jorgensen, youthful president of the college, laid the program before the Appropriations Committee of the General Assembly Wednesday.

Every item in the building program, he said, is needed for the present student body and the present curriculum at the college. "It is not an expansion program," he told the legislators.

Many Years

It has been 12 years since the state appropriated a penny to enlarge dormitory quarters at the growing college and 10 years since it spent anything for classroom quarters. That the college would receive a substantial building appropriation this year has been generally assumed since the start of the legislative session. That it would ask or expect to get more than $1,000,000, however, was something of a surprise.

The program outlined provides for new dormitories, new classroom buildings, landscaping of the campus, practically doubling the State's present investment in buildings at Storrs. It was set up by the trustees first as a six-year program. The decision of the State to issue bonds for building led to a change of plans at the college. The whole plan would be laid before the Legislature now, it was agreed.

Speaking, he said, for the youth of Connecticut, Dr. Jorgensen declared Wednesday that provision for their adequate training is the State's "inescapable responsibility."

Explode "Myth"

He wanted, he said, to explode the "myth" that because Connecticut has so many fine colleges and universities supported by private funds, it does not need the state college. Yale, Wesleyan, Trinity and the Connecticut College for Women, he said, are not meeting and cannot meet the educational needs of the State. The state college is supplying services that are not duplicated by them.

"The only serious handicap of the college today," the president told the committee, "is the meagerness of dormitory, library and classroom facilities. No one can reasonably doubt that Connecticut State College is here to stay."

Lack of adequate buildings, library and laboratories has placed the college in danger of losing its status as an accredited institution, Dr. Jorgensen said. Already its engineering department is being refused accreditation because of inadequate equipment.

"It seems too bad," he told the committee, "that the lack of a few bricks, a little mortar, a few pieces of equipment and a few books may result in the college becoming discredited."

Representative William E. Templeton of Kent, supporting the college bill, told the committee:

"I say we should take care of the college or else sell it to somebody who will take care of it."

Demand Pushed for Hearing On Worcester City Expenses; Costs of Springfield Cited

Director of Taxpayers' Association Requests Finance Committee of City Council to Reply to Comparisons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 11—In support of the demand of the Worcester Taxpayers' Association for a public hearing on the Worcester budget for 1937, which hearing was denied by the Finance Committee of the City Council, John H. Mahoney, resident director of the Association, gave out some comparisons between expenditures by the City of Springfield and those of Worcester, stating that the public was entitled to know why this city spends so much more money for certain things than does a city of about the same size and population.

The association has demanded that the Finance Committee cut at least $300,000 from the budget, as submitted by Mayor John S. Sullivan, thereby preventing a proposed increase of $1 in the tax rate for 1937.

Discussing the Worcester and Springfield budget figures, Mr. Mahoney pointed out that the staff of the Springfield Mayor consisted of a single clerk, while Mayor Sullivan's staff included a secretary, stenographer, three clerks and a chauffeur. He said that Springfield discarded the Mayor's chauffeur some years ago, and called on a street department employee to act in this capacity when necessary. Springfield's budget item for the Mayor's office, he said, was $15,568, as against $28,032 for Worcester.

Department Figures

He questioned why Worcester's WPA co-ordinating office should cost $19,000, while Springfield required but $3500 for this purpose. A $122,000 item for WPA in the Welfare Department was pointed out by Mr. Mahoney as needing considerable explanation inasmuch as there was no comparable appropriation in the Springfield budget.

He contended that some explanation should be forthcoming as to why Worcester expends $26,180 to operate the Sealer of Weights and Measures Department, while Springfield gets by with $13,000. He pointed out that Springfield has had no band concerts for seven years, but that Worcester has provided $1900 for that purpose. An explanation is demanded of the reason for Worcester's need for almost $300,000 to operate a hospital in this city, while the Springfield hospital needs but $82,000.

Rate Increase Opposed

He asks why Worcester appropriates $1362 for dinners for committees of the City Council, while these dinners have been ruled illegal in Springfield. He stated that Springfield gave away no keys to the city, but that Worcester spent $225 for such keys last year. He also stated that information should be advanced as to why Worcester spends twice as much as Springfield for veteran organization headquarters.

These and numerous other such items are matters of public property, according to Mr. Mahoney, and the public should have the right to question the necessity for various expenditures and to voice its objection if the same are considered unreasonable or unnecessary. He said that he was convinced that there was a widespread public interest in this year's budget, with its proposed increase of $1 in the taxrate, and that the Finance Committee should open its meetings to all desiring to attend.

He said that department heads should be called in and questioned in public, and suggested that one night be given to the public to ask questions and make suggestions. This, he said, would prevent the meetings from becoming long-drawn-out wrangles and eliminate the committee's expressed reason for denying a public hearing

Opposition Rises In Senate to Tax Inquiry Measure

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's proposed establishment of a special commission to investigate taxation and public expenditures today was facing unexpected Democratic opposition in the Senate, while Republicans were ready to push the measure through the final legislative stages.

Ordered to a third reading yesterday, although the Democratic floor leader, Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, demanded postponement, the measure has been delayed for several weeks in the Senate, after having been rushed through the House. The Democratic charge is that the bill has not been given a hearing by the Senate ways and means committee.

Senator Samuel H. Wragg, Republican president of the Senate, took the floor during the debate to argue against postponement of action in ordering the bill to a third reading.

When Democratic Governor Hurley sent a special message to the Legislature asking for the investigation, following a plea from the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, it was expected the bill

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President's Court Plan Splits Legislature in Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11 — Rhode Island's House of Representatives voted, 52 to 43, in favor of President Roosevelt's court revision program on Tuesday, making the Legislature all even on this national issue. Earlier the Senate had disapproved the proposal, 27 to 15. In both cases the vote was strictly along party lines, all the Republicans opposing the revision plan and all the Democrats voting in support of the measure. It was the only instance at this legislative session that the Senate had divided cleanly along party lines and one of the few instances which found the lower branch of the Legislature split clearly on party lines.

Two hours of oratory in the House failed to change a single vote. While most of the debate was confined to the national issue itself, Representative Hugo Clason, deputy Republican floor leader, injected a local aspect when he challenged the Democrats to explain why it was that the Democratic United States Senator Peter G. Gerry was opposed to the plan while United States Senator Theodore Francis Green, also a Democrat, was supporting the scheme. There was no reply.

* * *

Legislative Doings

As the Legislature passed the half-way mark of its 1937 session during the past week and entered its third month, the all-important annual appropriation bill still was resting with the House Committee on Finance, but a variety of other important measures either were introduced or whipped into shape for early introduction. The prospect is that the second half of the session will be marked by more action with a variety of old controversies dragged out again into the open.

From several sources came indications that the issue of the proposed child labor amendment would be raised again. Senator Russell H. Handy, Republican of Lincoln, has drafted a measure providing for a state-wide referendum on the child labor matter. He has promised to introduce it in the coming week. Not since 1934 has the Legislature considered the proposed amendment. In that year extensive hearings were held and the majority sentiment

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Super-Training Proposed for 15 Young Executives

The 15 most promising young business executives that can be found, are to be offered training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year beginning in June, to fit them for "top-floor" positions in American industry.

This is Technology's answer to the challenge issued by President Roosevelt recently when he charged that educational institutions were not training engineers and natural scientists with a "sor awareness of their knowledge." He urged that "science be put to work" in this direction.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Institute, in announcing plans today said that fellowships carrying stipends of $1450 for single men and $1950 for married men, will be granted to those accepted for the course. Approval was expressed and final arrangements made at yesterday's meeting of the Technology Corporation. Decision to fill this long-felt need follows a five-year experimental program which has already proved the signal value of this method of education.

The 15 potential executives, on leave of absence from their employers, will begin training in June with a 12-month intensive program of study ahead of them. A summer session will be followed by a year of graduate education leading to the degree of master of science in business and engineering administration.

"The selection is now being made from a large group of technically trained young men," said Dr. Compton. "The fellowships will be awarded by invitation only to men of exceptional executive promise, intellectual capacity and physical resource. They will come from the more mature group of younger executives who have had several years of industrial experience following collegiate training in science or engineering."

Establishment of the program was made possible by an anonymous gift of $25,000, providing for the scholarship stipends.

"Young business executives will be given the same type of advantageous experience gained by the young doctor or lawyer in his period of internship or apprenticeship," explained Dr. Compton, "under the guidance of the most distinguished men in his profession.

"Hitherto the young business man has not had this advantage, since he usually comes in contact only with minor executives in the early years of his career. The experience of the small group of honorary fellows during our experimental program of the past five years, and their remarkable record of success is convincing evidence of the soundness of this step in administrative education.

"The plan recognizes the fundamental value of specialized knowledge of industrial economics, sociology, management and labor relations, and the relationship between business and government, all of which are now, more than ever, of primary importance to American industry."

The importance of advanced education for leadership in business is held to be indicated by a recent survey reported to the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, which showed that out of 15,084 college-educated officers of American industry, including presidents, treasurers and executives in engineering, sales and production, 12,225 were graduates of engineering and scientific institutions and 2859 from all other types of colleges.

C. I. O. Centers Textile Plans On Lawrence

United Textile Workers Push Own Program Despite Affiliation

To Merge Efforts

Massachusetts City Fails So Far to Respond Readily to Membership Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11—Announcement that the United Textile Workers of America had officially placed itself under the protecting fold of the Committee for Industrial Organization today seemed to have little effect on the U. T. W. A. program for New England.

Arrangements for such a merging of efforts had been in progress for some time, it was explained at the New England headquarters here.

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the U. T. W. A., was named a member of the New England Council of the C. I. O. when the body was formed more than a month ago, in Boston.

As in Rhode Island, where Joseph Sylvia, an organizer for the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers, is chairman of the C. I. O. board, textile union leaders have been given places on all similar boards in the textile states.

Recently Mr. Riviere called all of the organizers in the New England states together and instructed them to begin organization drives along the lines emphasized by the C. I. O. This program is now operating in all centers.

It was learned here that the first C. I. O. efforts in the interest of the textile workers would be made in Lawrence, where the U. T. W. A. has been waging a slowly moving organization campaign for more than a year.

Although Henry Jennings, president of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers, reports progress in Lawrence, he says that the surface of the 25,000 workers has only been scratched.

In Lawrence, the U. T. W. A. looks for much success in a concerted drive headed by the John L. Lewis sponsored organization.

Although this Massachusetts city is considered one of the most union-minded of any in the Commonwealth in other crafts, numerous strikes and confusion as to the responsibility for the losses which the workers claimed resulted from the walkouts, is said to have been responsible for the great majority of workers of this major textile center not becoming affiliated with the U. T. W. A.

In some quarters, the reasons for the reported failure of the workers to respond to the appeal of organization was said to be the working conditions provided by the American Woolen Company. This argument is shattered by other labor officials who point to other plants of this company in Massachusetts and Rhode Island where the U. T. W. A. boasts strong unions.

Thus many labor experts believe that the textile workers of Lawrence will accept the C. I. O. as they did the "One Big Union," the former Amalgamated Textile Workers, which sprang up and fell apart after strikes. The Lawrence workers, veterans say, "have gone" for spontaneous movements and only taken the permanent U. T. W. A. lightly.

In Rhode Island the Washington action presents a problem for the state branch of the American Federation of Labor. The president, William L. Connolly, is a typographical worker, and the secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth M. Cahir, is a textile worker. Neither has indicated any intent to resign as a result of the definite position of the C. I. O.

Rhode Island Strike Of Print Workers Is Thought Nearing End

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11 (AP)—Representatives of the management and of striking employees of the Perennial Dye and Print Works of West Warwick, already agreed on "certain points," according to Thomas F. McMahon, state director of labor, were scheduled to resume conferences today.

Mr. McMahon said after the opening conference yesterday that an early settlement of the strike for union recognition, wage increases, and improved working conditions appeared hopeful if the disputants continued to confer "in the spirit already displayed." He said both sides made concessions.

Governor Robert E. Quinn warned the conferees that if either side appeared unreasonable "I am going to use my power to do what is proper for the public."

New Hampshire Drive Is On to Strengthen Textile Union Ranks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 11—A strenuous drive is under way to bring the textile workers of New Hampshire into the folds of the United Textile Workers of America and the C. I. O.

Though the magnitude of the textile industry in New Hampshire has been greatly reduced since the world's largest textile plant, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of this city, went out of business, it still may be classed as one of the three largest industries in the State on the basis of the number of workers. At one time New Hampshire was known as a textile state, but now shoe manufacturing is the leading industry.

Nashua and Manchester are the

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What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finklehoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

SHUBERT — "An Enemy of the People," comedy by Henrik Ibsen. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30.

COPLEY—Program of vaudeville presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

MAJESTIC — "The Water Carrier," by Jacob Prager. Presented by the Yiddish Art Players. Featuring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER — George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Luckiest Girl in the World," with Jane Wyatt, Louis Hayward and others. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

EXETER — "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney and Mae Clarke. 1:50, 4:55, 8. Also "As You Like It," with Elisabeth Bergner and Laurence Olivier. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

METROPOLITAN — "Swing High, Swing Low," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 10:30 a. m., 1:27, 4:27, 7:27, 10:27. Stage: "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue.

MEMORIAL — "Sea Devils," with Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster and Ida Lupino. 11:36 a. m., 2:33, 5:35, 8:30. Tonight: Preview at 10 p. m. of "Love Is News" featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche.

COLONIAL — Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

UNIVERSITY — "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Singer Take All" with Bruce Cabot and Margaret Lindsay. 1:45, 4:55, 8.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Murder Goes to College," with Roscoe Karns, Marsha Hunt and others. Fenway: 2:06, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:20, 4:08, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Crack-Up," co-featuring Peter Lorre, Helen Wood and

Radio Programs
On Page 11

Brian Donlevy, Fenway: 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

FINE ARTS — "Catherine the Great," starring Elisabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 1, 3:05, 5:40, 7:25, 9:35.

UPTOWN — "Champagne Waltz," with Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll.

MODERN—Kay Francis in "Stolen Holiday." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

TREMONT — "East Meets West," with George Arliss. 10:51 a. m., 2:02, 5:13, 8:24. Also Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 9:10 a. m., 12:21, 3:32, 6:43, 9:54. And at midnight, "We Are From Kronstadt."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Romantic Mexico," "Whale Ho!" "Hall Johnson Choir," "Gold Quest of the Ages," latest newsreels and other shorts. Through Thursday.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "When You're in Love," with Grace Moore. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Counterfeit Lady," with Ralph Bellamy and Joan Perry. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9. Tomorrow: Joan Crawford, William Powell and Robert Montgomery in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young, Ann Sothern and Reginald Owen.

BOSTON — "Night Waitress," featuring Margot Grahame and Gordon Jones. 11:06 a. m., 1:56, 5:04, 7:54, 10:36. Stage: "Park Avenue Revue."

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Music

BERLITZ AUDITORIUM — Recital by The Weltman Conservatory String Ensemble and assisting artists. David M. Cheney will speak on "The Story in Every Man." Harvey P. Kazmier will also speak on "Your Other Language." 8.

REPERTORY HALL — Composers' Forum-Laboratory, featuring Israel Freedman. 8:15.

Other Events

CURRY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION—Platform interpretation of "Peer Gynt," by Miss Imogen Andre. 251 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP — Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation, 73 Newbury Street. March 8—20.

CITY CLUB — William La Varre on "Gold, Diamonds and Orchids." Illustrated. Music. 7:15.

DU BURON — Poetry recital by John Ritchey. 8:30. 1126 Boylston Street.

THE BARN — Group of short plays directed by Lillian Arnold: "Study No." by Mary Curran. "Fantastic Flight," by Sidney Box, and "The Vest Pocket Stand-By," by Eleanor Price. 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY — Arthur B. Emmons on "The Ascent of Nanda Devi." Illustrated. Institute of Geographical Exploration. 2 Divinity Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

AVERY LECTURE — "Interpretations of World Affairs" by Eunice Harriet Avery. Children's Hospital benefit. Hotel Statler. 10:45

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Gauguin" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

HARVARD TEACHERS ASSOCIATION — Conferences on educational problems. Discussion on English, with the co-operation of the New England Association of Teachers of English. Agassiz House, Radcliffe College. 4.

'Dark Ages' Art Exhibition Extended Week at Worcester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 11—The loan exhibition of art of the Dark Ages will continue at the Worcester Art Museum until March 28, a week longer than originally planned. During the week end of Feb. 20 the seminar on Art of the Dark Ages was attended by 269 persons, representing some 29 institutions.

To its growing collection of contemporary American painting, the museum has recently added a canvas entitled "City Interior" by Charles Sheeler, a native of Philadelphia. One of the industrial subjects for which this modern artist is noted, the painting is a composite view of the Ford Motor Company's plant at River Rouge. Steel, concrete and brick are the material elements from which the design is composed, thus recording one phase of the much-heralded American scene.

Mr. Sheeler studied at the Pennsylvania Academy and in Europe. Since he exhibited, in 1913, in the famous Armory Show in New York, he has held a widely recognized position in American art, and has been especially successful in the field of photography.

Fifty costumes from European countries, the Near East and Asia are to go on exhibition at the museum from March 20 to April 11, inclusive. They are part of a large and valuable collection gathered during the past 20 years by Miss Irene Lewisohn, founder of the Neighborhood Playhouse in New York. All except two Japanese Nō robes, actual costumes of that conventional ritual drama of the Orient, are the traditional dress of the people of a given locality. Two of the rarest examples come from Tibet. The student of the Byzantine tradition will be interested in the headdress of a Boyar woman of the nineteenth century, worn until recent years by peasants of Great Russia and deriving apparently from the Virgin's halo on Byzantine ikons.

Two costumes from Palestine are widely different, one, that of a woman of Bethlehem, displaying a medieval feeling in the cut of the sleeves and the high, pointed headdress adorned with a white scarf; the other, of embroidered linen, being of the type worn by the women of Ramullah and ornamented with coins. Thirty-three of the group in this loan exhibition are complete and will be shown on mannequins especially designed for them.

Workers

(Continued from Page 9)

chief centers of activity for the union organization work in the textile industry. Horace J. Brouillette, an organizer for the C. I. O. who was prominent in the past strikes in the Amoskeag mills, has apparently been working among the employees of the Nashua Manufacturing Company. Nashua police took into court and fined him a few days ago for allegedly distributing C. I. O. handbills among employees of that concern.

During the life of the Amoskeag the United Textile Workers were a powerful influence in this city. They brought the several thousand workers of the Amoskeag out on several occasions. The branch of the Pacific Mills of Lawrence in the former Amoskeag plant is the largest textile unit in the city today, employing less than the 2000 that the local U. T. W. unit expects to bring into its membership. The degree of success cannot be learned.

Rhode Island Rayon Mill Strike Ends in Few Hours

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., March 11 (AP)—A sit-down strike of nearly 600 employees of the Waypoyset Manufacturing Company came to an end early today, a short time after the management announced the plant would be closed down indefinitely and the employees could "sit."

The night shift of the plant, which is one of the largest rayon mills in the State, started their strike at 2 a. m., but walked out of the mill at about 11 a. m.

Petroleum Truck Strike Is Settled

A 10-day strike today won for 60 truck drivers of the Petroleum Heat and Power Company an eight-hour day, 48-hour week and 17-cents-an-hour wage boost.

An agreement, negotiated by the State Arbitration Board, provided for 75 cents an hour wages, time and one-half for overtime and an open shop, according to Henry Kelleher, of Boston, chairman of the employees' committee.

Two trucks had been stoned and 33 persons arrested during a strike demonstration earlier in the week.

BILLS

(Continued from Page 9)

would be rushed through immediately in order that the committee could begin study at once. The purpose of the message was to induce speed. The true reason for the Democratic opposition to immediate passage has not been determined, but in some quarters it is thought some members of the Democratic Party are disturbed over the Governor's co-operation with the federation and Republicans who want the investigation.

As the Senate met today, the issue was up for another reading, with federation officials watching the situation closely.

During yesterday's session, the Senate ran into an unusual situation in which a bill had psased the House and was progressing through the Senate, although a law had been passed in 1934 covering the subject in question. The bill provided that gas and electric companies be prohibited from making service charges for meters and other additional charges. Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, chairman of the legislative committee on power and light, discovered the 1934 law. The 1937 bill was immediately killed.

The Senate yesterday also killed a bill providing for the appointment of a public attorney to prosecute rate reduction cases for consumers against gas and electric companies.

Regulatory Power For States' Labor Department Urged

(Continued From Page 9)

Commissioner of Labor and Industries and president of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce, while in favor of the legislation, sharply criticized the pictures published in Collier's, claiming the picture was taken at 3:30 p. m., that the family was paid $2 to pose for the picture.

Mr. Moriarty, the Labor and Industries Commissioner, however, commended the magazine's article, and said: "It is just as bad having them work when six years old at 3 p. m.—a little worse at 11 p. m."

The commissioner also declared that the unfair competition which, through home work, dodges heating costs, higher wages and factory upkeep, is driving factory manufacturers out of the particular industry involved. His legislation, he said, would elimnate this unfair competition and keep industry in Massachusetts.

Two of Mr. Moriarty's inspectors testified as to conditions. Thomas F. Kelly, Haverhill inspector, said he had found persons working for 10 cents an hour in home work industry, that he has discovered them working with highly inflammable and injurious materials.

Pointing to the effect of home work industry upon factory manufacturers, Mr. Kelly said the factory hand-bag industry, which previously flourished in Haverhill, is now at a standstill because of the unfair competition.

John P. Meade, director of the division of industrial safety under the labor department, outlined the proposed law, saying it would give the labor commissioner authority to enforce the laws regarding child labor and hours of work for women.

Miss Wiesman pointed to the danger of home work flowing in from New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut, because the latter states have more strict home work laws than Massachusetts. She reported cases in which three persons worked a 10-hour day in one industry and received only 66 cents. A similar group, she reported, received 84 cents.

Mr. Taylor contended: "If there is one case of child labor in home industry, it is a disgrace to Massachusetts."

Mr. McNamara, in supporting the proposal, said:

"If we are going to raise wages, prevent child labor and better working conditions in the home work industry, the only way to do it is by giving the power to the labor department to investigate hours, wages and conditions."

Teachers' Oath

A bill repealing the much discussed teachers' oath law was given a favorable vote of 9 to 5, today, with one member reserving his rights, by the legislative committee on education. Senator Albert Cole of Lynn, chairman of the committee, polled its members as they met in executive session.

Last year the same committee, but with different membership, voted 8 to 7 in favor of the repeal bill, but the vote was overturned in the Legislature and the bill was defeated.

Former Representative Thomas Dorgan, father of the teachers' oath law, declared today that the same thing will happen this year. Representatives Frank Irwin, Thomas E. Barry, Roland D. Sawyer, Thomas Flaherty and Thomas P. Dillon are ready to lead the fight on the floor of the House to retain the law, he said.

"I have all the confidence in the world," Mr. Dorgan added, "that the law will stay on the statute books."

At the hearing on the repeal bill James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, led the proponents of repeal, representing 12 presidents of Massachusetts colleges.

Picketing Bill

Passage of a Massachusetts law defining and legalizing "picketing" was favored today by Morris Berzon, former Socialist candidate for Attorney General, before the legislative committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Berzon said, "For several years in the State there has been no clear definition of the rights of labor and employers as to picketing." He pointed out that many police departments prohibit picketing, and declared many picketers are arrested on "trumped-up" charges.

Court Reforms

Court reforms, including a competitive civil service examination for lawyers desiring judgeships, were provided for in three bills heard today by the legislative committee on the judiciary.

Free legal defense for the poor charged with crime, commitment of minors convicted of felonies to penal or reformatory institutions other than the state prison, were the reforms in the other two bills.

Examinations for prospective judges were supported by Representative John E. Troy of Boston, who said:

"In the past few years, the appointment of judges in Massachusetts has been a political game. Any lawyer not on the bandwagon of either the Republican or Democratic parties has not had a chance."

This legislation, he continued, will halt what he termed as the rising tide of public sentiment for the election of judges, which he opposed. Appointment to the bench of many of the present judges would have been prevented by his bill, Representative Troy said.

Free legal defense for the poor charged with a crime was sponsored by Morris Berzon, Socialist candidate for attorney general last November. He declared he also favored examinations for judges.

Sending minors convicted of felonies to institutions other than state prison was urged by Representative John B. Wenzler of Boston, the bill's sponsor. The Massachusetts Civic League was recorded in opposition.

Edward C. R. Bagley, deputy state commissioner of correction, declared he was neither for or against the bill, but that "a house of correction is the worst place to send a youth, because he has no chance of education there."

Answering the contention that youths learned crime from hardened criminals in state prison, Mr. Bagley asserted youths learn in state prison only what they want to learn, and that they may be associated with the worst or the better type of prisoners. Only youths involved in very serious cases are sent to state prison, he added.

Assessor's Salaries

Economy in city of Boston expenditures rather than increase of salaries for city officials was pleaded today by Representative Eric Nelson of Boston, in opposition to Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's bill to increase the salaries of associate members of the city Board of Assessors, heard by the legislative committee on cities.

Mayor Mansfield's petition sought to increase salaries from $5000 to $6000. Speaking for the Mayor, Owen Gallagher, street commissioner, pointed out that at present the associate assessors receive only $500 more than deputy-assessors.

Racing Profits

State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley asked the Massachusetts Legislature today to increase the State's share in the profits of dog and horse racing tracks.

He asked the legislative committee on taxation to raise the State's portion from 3½ per cent to a graduated scale of 4 per cent on the first $50,000, 5 per cent on the second $50,000 and 6 per cent on everything over $100,000.

Such an increase had been recommended by two special commissions, one a recess commission on taxation and expenditure, of which Mr. Buckley was a member, and the other consisting of the racing commission and Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner.

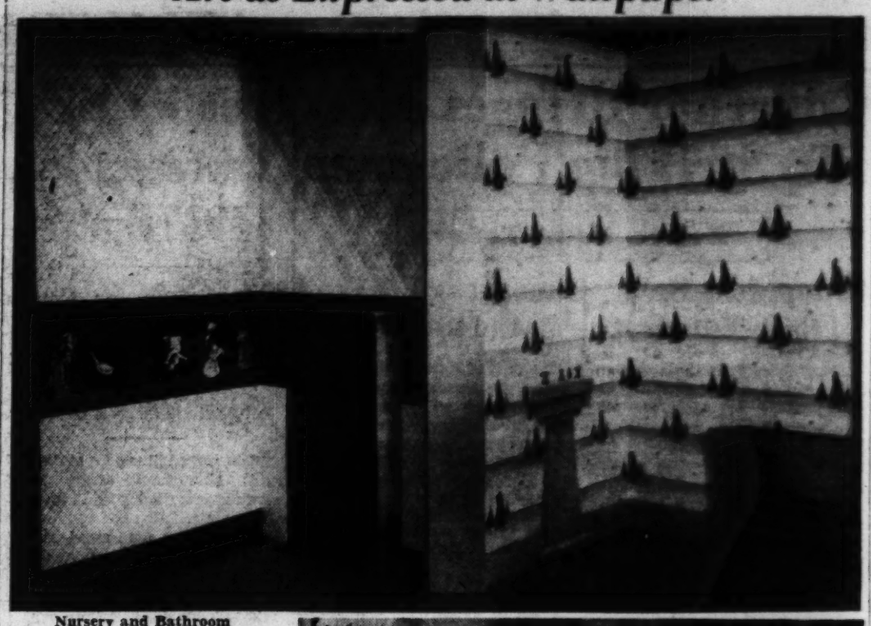
Mr. Buckley declared the tracks, so far as he had records to judge from, could easily afford to give a higher share to the State.

Charging that the Boston School Committee had deteriorated into a "political football" characterized by inefficiency, Representative Eric Nelson of Boston today appeared before the Legislative Committee on Cities in support of a bill to replace the School Committee with a Board of Education having seven members to be appointed by the Mayor.

Appointments by the Mayor, under the new plan, would be made at his discretion, excepting three members to be selected from lists furnished by the Chamber of Commerce, Real Estate Exchange and Associated Industries of Massachusetts. At least two members would have to be women.

Under the present setup, said Representative Nelson, the committee is used merely as a place "for the friends of politicians." Hence, the caliber of the committee, he held below par. The present committee, he declared, had also ignored all appeals for economy, "demanding more and more funds each year to carry on school operations."

Art as Expressed in Wallpaper



Nursery and Bathroom
The Paper on the Bathroom Walls Is a Pattern of Three Bright Red Sailing Ships on a Sea of Gray Shades, in Horizontal Bands, Against a White Sky With Red Birds. The Nursery Wall Decorations Feature an 18-Inch Blue Band Showing Characters From Mother Goose Rhymes

Seidman Photo Service

Scenic Pattern
Two White Fauns Under Tree, With White, Pink and Deeper Pink Leaves on Silver Background

Styles in Wall Paper Show Trend to Old-Time Designs

Wall paper is to have its first "salon" in Boston next week. From Tuesday, March 16, through Friday, March 19, a wall paper fashion show, free to the public, will be conducted at the Hotel Bradford.

The Wall Paper Institute, which held the first exhibition of this kind, in New York, last July, has prepared 21 exhibits, showing the application of modern papers to actual walls, with sections of rooms and corresponding furniture, while 13 of Boston's dealers have arranged displays of the wall papers of 1937.

Recently the Institute completed a survey which, they report, indicates that Bostonians prefer the old-fashioned designs and colors. They find that the early American patterns are sought most in regions of historic interest and traditions, such as New England, and also in western parts of the country where houses have been built in the Colonial or Georgian manner.

Colors most generally demanded in the United States, they say, are tan and buff. The most popular designs for living rooms utilize a diamond motif, and those for bedrooms a floral one. Some sections of New England like bright, heavy blues, greens, reds and purples. Pittsburgh appears to prefer dull and dusty hues. Bizarre color compositions, employing vivid orange and green hues, are popular in California. Texas and the Southwest go in for sandy and grayish tones. Wall paper is most scarce in the Southeast.

Prairie dwellers seem to wish to stretch their horizon by horizontal tendencies in their wallpaper patterns, whereas mountain people seem to prefer to perpetuate the towering crags about them, in perpendicular designs. The usual thing is to harmonize with surroundings, rather than to escape by having contrasting walls. Chinese pagodas and other exotic themes, the surveyors have concluded, indicate not so much a getting away from locale as a broadening world interest, perhaps a desire for novelty.

Regional pursuits are also reflected in home wallpapers, country houses often having at least one room decorated with hunting scenes or the forms of horses. The new papers show the increasing care with which the customer makes his purchase and have been designed to meet a more fastidious demand than has existed before.

Qualities Considered

Today's customer considers not only the decorative qualities per se of a wallpaper, but keeps in mind, for example, the facts that a very small pattern in unsuitable for expansive walls; that papers with a certical effect add height to a room with a low ceiling; that rooms which are too lofty may be given an optical reduction in height by employing a paper with a strong design up to within 18 inches of the ceiling, and then bringing the ceiling paper down to meet it; that papers of adjoining rooms should be in harmony.

Both distinctly modern designs, and designs inspired by a former period, are to be found in the exhibition. Those who feel they must have an "escape" wallpaper will be interested in patterns using sail boats, airplanes, camel caravans and railroad trains. A bathroom paper has a "Marblehead" design of sail boats. A farm scenic design of a realistic style shows the farm environment, the wagon and team, and even such details as the horses' harness and the spring seat high on the wagon.

A snow scene, utilizing a motif from a Currier & Ives print, depicts old-fashioned sleighing, the participants dressed in elaborate furs. The old Mississippi steamboat, Natchez, and another old side-wheeler, the Eclipse, appear in the new wallpapers. The Hudson River Valley supplies background for one scenic paper.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How often, while working some household appliance around your house, have you thought of its many deficiencies, of the things you'd have added to it (or subtracted!), and wished that the manufacturer would ask you personally for a few suggestions before he came out with the next model!

* * *

Lightening Tasks Of the Housewife

Well, this is apparently just what the Hoover Company did. We mean they must have had pretty much of a heart-to-heart talk with some housewife (or maybe a series of them!) who knows what women want in the way of relief from household tasks . . . in order to think up all the perfectly grand ideas that they have on their new Hoover One Fifty Cleaning Ensemble. Because there must be something like 14 or 15 major improvements! And all improvements you've probably wished for yourself.

* * *

Lighter in Weight And "Knee Action"

First of all, it's good looking. Done, of course, in the modern manner, and finished off in Stratosphere Gray. Then, it's surprisingly light (having been made with magnesium, which is at least one-third lighter than aluminum, and much stronger), which is certainly going to please the woman who has to push the vacuum around your house. Because it means that it's not only easy to operate, but it's much less of a task to truck it from one floor to another! And the fact that it can boast of "knee-action" in the form of a spring-cushioned, shock-absorbing chassis is another item that's not to be passed over; inasmuch as it protects the wear and tear while going over door sills . . . on the mechanism, the sills, and you.

* * *

Has Own System Of "Traffic Lights"

Now comes the automatic "time to empty" signal . . . another new idea. Everybody knows that a full dust bag naturally lowers the efficiency of any cleaner . . . but we know (from experience!) that one often just lets it go, and go, and go. Either forgetting the bag entirely, or just plain procrastinating—the process of emptying a bag not being too pleasant anyway. Anyhow, the new Hoover efficiency includes a red signal that flashes on when it's time to empty the bag . . . and after all, you can't very well ignore a red light when it's looking right up at you! The rug adjuster is another time- and back-saver, because you don't have to bend over and turn anything this way and that (and even then have to wonder if you've got it right!). All you do is touch the adjuster with your toe . . . and it automatically adjusts itself to a rug of any thickness; which allows for perfect suction. Its positive agitation, clip-on plug and convenient slot into which you can plug the various cleaning tools, without even stopping the motor, are also important factors in the New Hoover . . . which, by the way, still "beats, as it sweeps, as it cleans!" At Jordan Marsh's, the New Hovey's, and R. H. White's.

* * *

New Spring Coats And They're Snappy

Just in case you're in the market for a new spring coat within the price range of $68 to $125 . . . we suggest you look at those offered by Chandler & Co. Especially those that are enhanced with much beautiful, soft, enveloping fox . . . in the collars. Designed with just enough abandon, and just enough restraint to make them wearable any time, and anywhere. And nearly all with just a hint of width to the shoulders. In beautiful colors . . . blonde beiges, and every other shade, Crown gold, Scotch thistles, and Coronation blue, and green. Blue-gray fox, beige fox and cross fox collars.

* * *

New Delights In Jewelry Shown

Now, here's an idea that's a bit novel and more than interesting. The exhibition of new jewels of every color, kind and description at Shreve, Crump and Low's this week . . . along with authentic spring fashions. The idea is, of course, that the new spring fashions lend themselves to jewels . . . and in this way you will see the perfect setting for each jewel. Which will give you an idea as to the time and place that various jewels may be worn correctly.

* * *

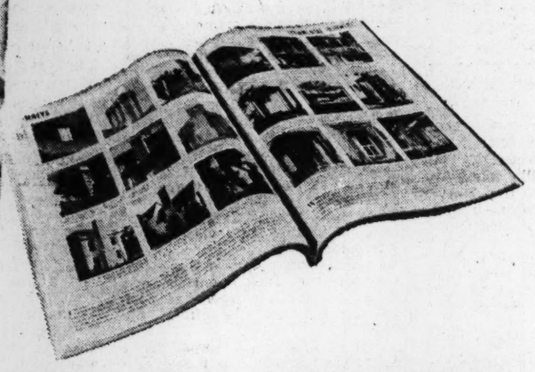
Gad Around a Bit And Look These Over

Honorable mention to: The lovely coat of sheer marquisette at Makanna's. Especially glamorous for dinner at home. And simply covered with white daisies that have been embroidered on. With a sash, a generous stand-up collar and short puff sleeves. The mules you always see at Cora Chandler's, Temple Place. The caped and jacketed maternity dresses at Miss Creed's, 234 Boylston Street. In gay prints, or plain colors . . . with that coveted "magic tuck" that's found only at Miss Creed's. The short woolen socks that tie at the ankle with a cunning bow. At Jordan's. The new "Patsy" fashions at Conrad's. For the really younger set. And the costume jewelry at Stearns's. J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature.)

Vacations for Workers

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 11 (AP)—Republic Steel Corporation announced yesterday a sliding scale of vacation periods based on years of service of employees, and a 10-cent-an-hour flat increase for skilled and semi-skilled labor with adjustments for salaried employees.



TWO COMPLETE PUBLICATIONS

SECTION 1 — House & Garden's regular March issue — 102 pages treating the general subject of the home in the distinguished manner of this magazine.

SECTION 2 — The separately-bound, 68-page Picture Book — 271 photographs and descriptions of outstanding architectural details for home building.

A New

DOUBLE NUMBER

of *House & Garden*

The full March Issue of the magazine
plus a large, separately-bound Portfolio

THE PICTURE BOOK OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

ARE you planning to build, or remodel your home? Then you will have to select walls—roofing material—a doorway—a fireplace—and a hundred other details which, wisely chosen, will give your home its character and charm.

You might search for these for weeks through a whole library . . . but you don't need to! House & Garden's Picture Book of Architectural Design—in a separately-bound, 68-page volume, presented together with the regular March issue of the magazine—gives you 271 priceless examples of just such actual details.

Every important architectural feature, for the outside and inside of your home, is illustrated here. Many styles and materials are shown. And each example has been chosen by House & Garden's editors for its excellent design and practical application to building problems.

A full description accompanies each of the 271 photographs in this superb collection. Here you will learn the points to look for—the mistakes to avoid—the good economies and the bad ones—important details which every prospective builder should know—and frequently learns too late.

You can lift ideas by the dozens directly from the pages of this book. You can use its expert information to work out your own ideas. And—whether you are building or not—the sheer beauty of House & Garden's Picture Book will be a feast for you who love your homes.

TWO MAGAZINES FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

The March Double Number of House & Garden includes two complete publications. Section 1 corresponds in size and content to the regular issue, featuring House & Garden's Survey of Spring Gardening, and its usual full coverage of home-building decoration, and kindred subjects.

Section 2 is devoted to photographs and descriptions of 271 fine architectural details—showing examples of Exterior Walls in wood, stone, brick, cement; Roofs, Doors, Windows, Porches, Terraces, Balconies, Chimneys, Ironwork; Interior Walls and Floors Fireplaces, Doors, Trim, Hardware, Stairways, Lighting Fixtures; Equipment for Baths and Kitchens, Heating, Air Conditioning, Insulation, Garage Doors.

Both sections are full size and separately-bound. Together they cost no more than the regular issue—only 35c! House & Garden's March Double Number is now on sale at all news-stands. If you are not a subscriber, purchase your copy at once—or use the coupon below for an introductory subscription beginning with this issue.

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JUNE . . . Garden Living Number
JULY . . . Small House Number

Ending of Fin Com Opposed; Long Record of Service Cited

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mayor Frederick A. Mansfield's bill to abolish the Boston Finance Commission has not found united support at City Hall. Several officials, who privately oppose the bill, feel with the Mayor that there is little defense for the "Fin Com" in the past two years. But the commission, with a long record of worthy achievements, should not be abolished, this group asserts, merely for its political activities since 1935.

For many years, after its founding in 1909, the Finance Commission, it is recalled by observers, avoided close political tie-ups, and its various reports, therefore, could not be charged to political expediency. When James M. Curley became Mayor for a third term his opponents resorted to the Finance Commission as a basis from which they sought to "expose Curley." Interpreting the commission's activities as purely political, Mr. Curley, when he became Governor, boldly used that body to attack Mayor Mansfield.

Admitting such is the case, those at City Hall who oppose the Mayor's bill maintain that within a year, probably, the personnel of the Fin Com will be changed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who will attempt to appoint leaders to the commission seriously interested in rebuilding its reputation as a fact-finding body.

Case for Defense

The case which these opponents of the Mayor's bill make up in its defense is as follows:

The expenses of the Fin Com, first of all, are paid by the city. In over 25 years, the commission has spent $1,077,139, but in that period it claims it has saved Boston taxpayers several million dollars by its revelations of wasteful, negligent and sometimes corrupt mayoralty and departmental administrations.

With few exceptions, the commission's work has been largely one of exposure. Nevertheless, what is generally regarded as its finest achievement was the establishment of the Boston Retirement System in 1923.

When Judge Michael H. Sullivan became chairman of the Finance Commission in 1920 he fostered the development of a pension system for the city. With his guidance, together with the help of experts, the Boston Retirement System, as the pension plan is known, was finally adopted in 1923. This system, for which the Finance Commission has received most of the credit, has long been regarded as one of the best in the country.

In matters of investigation and exposure, the Fin Com has been more chiefly occupied. One of its most famous cases was the well-known Exchange Street scandal of 1929. The city had planned to widen Exchange Street to meet traffic needs. But the plan, the commission charged, included exorbitant payments by the city for land takings. The commission brought the whole issue, described by newspapers at the time as a "million dollar steal," into the open.

Although land-taking scandals have been intermittently bared since that time, the Exchange Street case, some officials hold, stopped the practice by the city of even considering exorbitant awards for land.

Purchasing Methods Changed

As a result of another investigation in 1931 the city's policy of purchasing food and associated supplies was changed. This was the Mohawk Packing Company case, which charged that hundreds of thousands of dollars annually were lost to the city because of the absence of efficient purchasing methods.

After the political atmosphere had cleared and scandal charges had given way to basic consideration, the city adopted the method used by the Federal Government in purchasing supplies. By a new systmated financial savings to the city tem of grading, weighing, inspecting and condemning meats, vegetables and foods for city institutions, the purchases were made on a volume basis for the first time. Previously each department had bought such supplies to suit its individual need. Under the new program it is estimated that 80 per cent of the city's food and materials are now bought by standard contract.

Numerous other investigations straightened out, temporarily in come cases and permanently in others, various unsatisfactory conditions in city departments and institutions which resulted in unesti- and in improved methods of administration.

Point of Disagreement

It appears that the point on which the Mayor and some of his officials disagree is whether or not the Finance Commission will continue to "earn its way" as an investigating body which brings more efficient and less costly methods of administration.

The Mayor maintains that the Fin Com has been permanently stripped of its integrity, that it has "outlived its usefulness." But some of his opponents assert that as a safety valve against the dangers of political corruptness the Finance Commission, with its expected change in personnel, is an organization that should not be abolished.

Roland J. Sawyer Jr.

N. H. House Passes 48-Hour Week Bill For Women and Minors

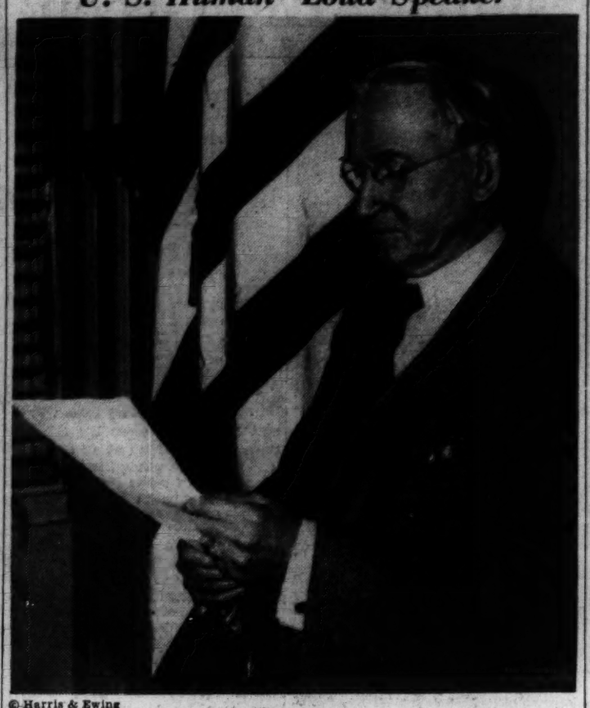
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 11—With the passage yesterday by the House of the 48-hour week bill for women and minors, the measure now goes to the Senate for its action. Inasmuch as this is an administration measure and was part of the Republican platform, it is quite certain that the Republican Senate will act favorably on it.

Labor and industry are behind the measure, as well as Governor Murphy. Industry's objection to the bill as originally drafted has been taken care of by a provision in the present bill that the labor commissioner may issue licenses to permit industries to operate if conditions require, for not more than 10 hours a day or 54 hours a week for not more than eight weeks in any six months' period. This change was made after the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association suggested such a change which it contended would benefit small industries during busy periods.

Before the measure was finally passed by the House, attempts were made by legislators to make changes, including a 44-hour work week and a 60-hour work week for employees of hotels, boarding houses and overnight cabins, but all of these suggested changes were turned down.

U. S. Human 'Loud Speaker'



© Harris & Ewing

A. E. Chaffee

Reading Clerk of the United States House of Representatives

Noisiest Person in National House A Quiet Man From State of Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Vermont is the birthplace of Calvin Coolidge, noted for his quietude; but the Capitol possesses a Vermonter who has been speaking loudly for 19 years and who today is testing about 150 persons to discover, among other things, the loudest talkers among them.

He is A. E. Chaffee of Granville, Vermont, Republican reading clerk of the House, who has been designated by House officials to give preliminary tests to a host of candidates for the newly-contemplated post of assistant reading clerk of the House.

The House reading clerks—there are two of them—are the persons who call the roll, read bills and amendments and petitions, read the House journal and do most of the other official talking to a somewhat restless and noisy assemblage of 435 representatives. For 19 years the voice of Mr. Chaffee has been heard every day, excepting a total of 30 days of absence, during the sessions of the House.

At the present time, Mr. Chaffee may be seen every morning, before the session, testing a score of candidates, seeking to determine those with the biggest vocal powers. They stand on the House rostrum and, literally, make a loud noise. This is essential for their success even though noise is not the sole requirement. They must pronounce well and they must have intelligence, for a House reading clerk has various duties such as putting into official form, for transmission to the Senate and White House, all bills passed by the House. So far Mr. Chaffee has passed about 40 candidates, each of whom will get further tests, those to be made during actual sessions of the House.

Mr. Chaffee himself—this veteran official loudspeaker—is one of the quietest and most unobtrusive of persons when off duty. He is of slight build, with a low voice and a want of loquacity that might rival that of the late President Coolidge. He has not only been reading clerk for 19 years but has been a House employee for 33.

Rigid Curbs on Billboards Sought To Preserve Beauty of Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11—The Rhode Island Roadside Council for the Protection and Development of Roadside Beauty has been responsible for the introduction of an act in the General Assembly which would license and regulate outdoor billboards and roadside dumps and preserve the natural beauty of the countryside.

The measure, introduced by Speaker James H. Kiernan, Democrat, in the House of Representatives, is now in the Judiciary Committee.

Administration of the act would be under the Department of Public Works. No outdoor advertising signboards would be allowed in the State, except for official directional and warning signs, without a license from the director.

The law would become effective Dec. 31, after its passage.

Annual licenses would cost $100 and there would be an additional charge of 3 cents per square foot, or fraction, of each sign, with a minimum charge of $2. No out-of-State resident could get a permit without posting a bond of $1000. There would be provision for temporary permits at a cost of $1 for periods not to exceed three months.

No signs or boards would be allowed within the limits of a public right of way, except regular danger signs, directional signs and other official public notices. No outdoor advertising would be permitted within 50 feet of a highway; within 300 feet of a park, playground, reservation, cemetery, school, church or public building; or within 500 feet of an intersection, grade-crossing or bridge or within 500 feet of a sharp curve.

No signs would be allowed with blinking lights; no signs which simulated regular highway signs, and no signs erected in series less than 1500 feet apart.

Further, the director would be empowered to prohibit any signs which endangered safety "or the unusual scenic beauty or historic significance of the territory."

Bill in Connecticut Would List Lobbyist

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11 (AP)—A bill requiring registration of paid lobbyists with the Secretary of State passed the House of the Connecticut General Assembly yesterday and was sent to the Senate.

The bill requires the counsel, agent or lobbyist to file with the secretary the names of their employers and a brief description of the legislation in which they are interested.

Representative Alcorn of Suffield, explaining the bill, said it was not intended to prevent lobbying but to regulate it for the benefit of the Legislature and the public. The bill does not affect any person appearing without compensation.

Educators Plan Conferences On Modern Teaching

Leading educators from all parts of the eastern United States will assemble in Cambridge tomorrow afternoon for a week of public conferences on problems in educating modern youth.

The program has been arranged by the Harvard Graduate School of Education in connection with the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers Association, which will be held on Saturday, March 20, at Harvard University. Among the educators taking part in the discussions will be Prof. Roswell G. Ham, of Yale, president-elect of Mount Holyoke College; Dr. J. Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College; Miss Mildred H. McAfee, president of Wellesley College; Dean Henry W. Holmes, of the Harvard School of Education; Profs. Ralph P. Boas of Wheaton, Elmer D. West of Stoneleigh, Arthur W. Leighton of Tufts, Harold U. Faulkner of Smith, and Conyers Read of Pennsylvania. From Harvard will come Profs. R. M. S. Heffner, Samuel H. Cross, Walter F. Dearborn, Payson Smith, P. T. Spaulding, John M. Brewer, Philip J. Rulon, Howard E. Wilson, and Robert Ulich.

Program for Meeting

Tomorrow's session will be devoted to a discussion of methods of teaching English. The program for the rest of the activities follows: Monday—Teachers of German, and Conference of Growth and Development; Tuesday—Members of School Committees and Superintendents of Schools, and Teachers of Classics; Wednesday—Deans and Professors of Education in New England; Thursday—Conference on Secondary Education; and Friday—Conference on Vocational Guidance, Teaching of History and Economics, Teachers of French, and Selection and Preparation of Teachers. A later conference of those teaching sciences will be held on Saturday, March 27.

"The Aesthetic Factor in Education" will be the theme of the annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association on Saturday, March 20. In the morning, under the leadership of Dr. Payson Smith, the educators will discuss the place of art in education. Speakers will include Miss May J. Duff, of the High School of Practical Arts, Boston, on "Art: A Vital Factor in Education"; Royal B. Farnum, of the Rhode Island School of Design, on "Art and Its Relationships"; and Richard F. Bach, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, on "Art in the Market Place."

Art Program Stressed

Demonstrations of special art forms will feature the afternoon session. Wellesley students, directed by Miss Cecile de Banke, will demonstrate the technique of a speaking choir; pupils from the Chellis Dance Studio, Boston, directed by Miss Pauline Chellis, will demonstrate the modern dance; the Harvard Glee Club and a chorus from the Shady Hill School, directed by Prof. Archibald T. Davison, of Harvard, will demonstrate choral music. To conclude the meeting, Miss Mildred H. McAfee, president of Wellesley, will speak on "Art in the Liberal Arts College."

The executive committee of the Harvard Teachers Association includes five officers, four of whom are from Harvard and one from Simmons College, and also W. Linwood Chase, headmaster of Newton Country Day School; Arthur E. Pierce, superintendent of Reading, Mass., school; Ellem G. Wiseman, principal of Jeremiah E. Burke High School, Boston; Miss Katharine Taylor, Shady Hill School, and Dr. Donald D. Durrell, of Boston University.

What's Going On in the Arts

Paintings at Slattery's

Whenever the steps of the gallery trotter are turned toward a new exhibiting place there is invariably speculation as to just what type of display is to be offered; when that exhibiting place happens to be a department store, expectations are influenced by the nature of the establishment. E. T. Slattery for this fortnight is exhibiting a group of paintings. It is a selection that would grace any of the Boston art galleries.

Although most of the exhibitors are well known through magazines, awards and popularity, some will appear strange to Bostonians, for a reason that we have repeated too often. Here we have somehow been protected, sheltered from the art of a younger generation. The few galleries that have the enterprise to keep us up to date are doing valiantly, but are still fighting against odds. For us, the fact that department stores see fit to show works by gifted and inventive artists is important. They know best what the public wants; they are closer to daily needs, to the market, to the practical world. In the history of American art, better things were done under the pressure of utility. The early limners were coach painters, demanded for making likenesses; the early sculptors were carpenters, called upon to make figureheads. When American artists become aloof, fanciful, migratory, they lost contact with the souree of imaginative nourishment, and weakened.

At Slattery's there are oils and water colors, brought within range of patrons with limited means. Here are works by the best-known Americans, made accessible. To be seen are some flowerpieces in characteristic manner of Maurice Sterne and Morris Kantor, some idyllic paysages by Leon Kroll and William Glackens, some notable portraits by Doris Rosenthal and Isabel Bishop.

Viewed in the large, the exhibition reveals the extraordinary advance that has been made in American art in recent years, the new realization of beauty to be found in the United States, the effort to paint with spirit, with meaning, with responsibility to considerations of form, of vibrant color, of light. How verdant the vegetation; the trees and plants grow, reach upward, face and resist the elements. Most of the painters of landscape are expressionists, concerned with a feeling which nature engenders, not merely its outer appearance. A John Marin "Sunset," Gifford Beal's "Wingasheek," John Carroll's "The Pier" contain that fullness and ripeness and ebullience which the Germans of the erstwhile Expressionist school sought to convey.

Reginald Marsh in Boston seems odd, for he is the painter of New York, its very essence. Thomas Hart Benton, so vastly publicized of late, introduces us to life on the Mississippi, a cotton-loading scene, Grant Wood furnishes the harrowing sight of an impending motor crash (picture with a moral). We find here at Slattery's paintings of the art-for-art's-sake school, and the art-for-society's-sake persuasion. We see pictures well chosen, good pictures which are exhilarating and which show what could be done in Boston, if we were not frustrated by a conservative and relentless taste. We urge the curious and unbiased to go to Slattery's.

D. A.

Ruthanna Boris

Member of the American Ballet, Which Will Appear With the Metropolitan Opera Company in Its Boston Engagement, April 1-10

Motion Picture Notes

A return engagement of "Catherine the Great," featuring Elisabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., began at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday. The film was directed by Paul Czinner, Miss Bergner's husband, under the supervision of Alexander Korda, whose "The Private Life of Henry VIII" won international acclaim. It presents a Bergner quite different from her gamine ingénues, in a dignified, resourceful characterization. In the cast of the handsome production are Flora Robson and Sir Gerald du Maurier. News, a March of Time and Mickey Mouse in "Alpine Climbers" complete the bill.

A new program of "Merry Movies" will be presented Saturday morning, March 13, at the Uptown Theater by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Among the specially chosen short subjects for young people of all ages are "Icemen," a sport picture of ice stunts; "The Boy and His Dog," a cartoon stressing kindness; Popeye in "Shoein' Horses," a colored Mickey Mouse and several others. The program is continuous from 9:00 a. m. to 12:30. Last week, Mrs. Parker announced that the "Merry Movies" would soon have an American premiere of some English-made short subjects.

Mme. Sayao for "Traviata"

Mme. Bidu Sayao, the Metropolitan's new South American soprano, will sing Violetta in "Traviata," at the Boston Opera House on April 6, in place of Rosa Ponselle. Miss Ponselle will sing Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana" at the April 10 matinée, but she has been advised by her physician not to sing two roles within a week. Mme. Sayao had a notable success as Violetta in New York last Saturday afternoon.

R. I. Legislature Sharply Divided On Court Program

(Continued From Page 9)

seemed to be against th proposal, but the matter never came to a vote in either branch of the Legislature.

Opponents of the child labor law raised the issue again during the past week. The Rev. John J. Dillon, president of Providence College, a Roman Catholic institution, issued a statement in which he urged the Legislature to refuse to ratify the proposed amendment on the ground that it was "ambiguous, vague and obscure."

The Rev. Adrian T. English, professor of history at Providence College, added his voice to the opposition, declaring he saw no need for enacting the amendment because "the evil of child labor has been practically eradicated from our country."

Senator Handy's proposal for a referendum on the issue is seen as a move to relieve the legislators of the tugging and hauling to which they were subjected when the issue last was raised. It would transfer the responsibility for saying "yes" or "no" from the legislators to the people.

* * *

State Finances

New difficulties appeared during the week to Governor Quinn's plan for putting the State on a strictly pay-as-you-go policy in the next fiscal year, beginning July 1. The problem was to keep expenditures within limits and increase revenue so that no borrowing would be necessary next year to make the ends meet. From the House Finance Committee came rumors during the week that salaries of some state officials were to be increased. Another indication that the budget requirements might have to be swelled came from the Governor himself and his Budget Director, who suggested an additional $300,000 be allotted for old-age relief.

If these additional expenditures are approved, the question then will be to find revenues to meet them. The problem of unemployment relief, too, is disturbing because the Federal Government's plans for aid to the states next year still are unsettled. Governor Quinn admits the State might have to borrow more money for the next year. He hopes that the additional one-cent tax on gasoline will be approved and that even then the State might have to postpone its return to the pay-as-you-go policy for another year.

* * *

Bicycle Sales Gain

Bicycle manufacturers report they sold more bicycles during the past year than in the best years of the 1890's bicycle era. This bit of news is reflected in a new problem put before the Rhode Island Legislature. The House has appointed a three-member committee to investigate the problem of bicycles and bicycle accidents, and the committee began its study this week. Police report the traffic hazard has been greatly increased because of the large number of children now pedaling their way along Rhode Island roads and highways. The committee is expected to recommend measures which might be taken to reduce these hazards.

Connecticut Women See Hope Of Winning Jury Service Right

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11 (AP)—A legislative hearing brought hope to Connecticut women today for removal of the last barrier blocking their full equality with men in the eyes of the law.

Jubilant supporters of a bill granting women the right to serve on juries expressed the hope that the end of their long fight for full equality was near, after their arguments before the Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly had gone unchallenged.

Not a single voice was raised in opposition to the proposal, defeated in eight previous legislative sessions, during a brief public hearing.

The author of the bill, State Representative Margaret Hurley of Willimantic, told the committee that if women are granted the right to serve on juries they "will have passed their last legal hurdle, and women will be equal with men before the law."

She expressed confidence that women will discharge their duties as jurors in a manner that "will leave nothing to be desired."

Miss Phoebe Harrison, research assistant at the Yale Law School, asserted:

"It seems idle at this time in Connecticut history to debate that women are responsible citizens."

She said the assembly had recognized women as responsible citizens "when it comes to the exercise of property rights, family rights and political privileges."

"It cannot be doubted," she contended, "that they will discharge the obligation of jury service, when it is entrusted to them, with equal care."

At the close of the hearing Miss Katherine Ludington of Old Lyme, president of the League of Women Voters, asserted members of the league and of other women's organizations "were much gratified by the lack of any opposition and the careful attention given by the committee. It makes us hopeful that the General Assembly will pass this bill giving women the opportunity of performing their full civic duty."

The hearing was the highlight of a legislative day which also brought House approval of a bill stringently regulating the activities of lobbyists. The measure requires lobbyists to register and to give a full accounting of their expenses at the close of each legislative session.

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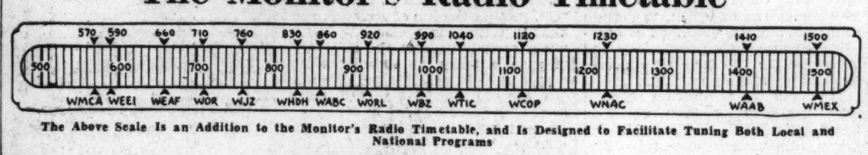
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Congressional speakers	"The Monitor Views the News"	Dick Tracy sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 "All Hands on Deck"	"Rhythm Makers"; orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Checker Board: variety	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board: variety	Pie Plant Pete	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Dinner concert	orchestra; soloist	Earl Lawrence; organ	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; variety	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew" sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"; variety	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch	Women's Field Army	"Vocal Varieties"; chorus	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 Alexander Woollcott	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Helen Traubel; orchestra	Museum of Fine Arts talk
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Jerry Cooper, baritone	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra
8:00 "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith;	Roy Shield's Encore Music;	Rudy Vallee's Hour; Mary Be-	Alfred Wallenstein's Orches-
8:15 Ted Collins; Lebrun Sis-	soloists; orchestra	land; Hamilton Col. Choir;	tra; soloists
8:30 ters; The Three Ambassa-	Nina Morgana, soprano	Edgar Bergen; Milton Doug-	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45 dors; soloists; orchestra	Boston Symphony Orchestra,	las; orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Serge Koussevitzky, con-	Lanny Ross presents Show	"Ici Paris"; This Is Paris;
9:15 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	ductor	Boat; Ruth Chatterton;	program from Montreal
9:30 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	America's Town Meeting:	Mary Small; Marjorie Ed-	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	"Should Our Tax System	wards; orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Adventure," with	Be Revised?"; forum dis-	Music Hall with Bing Crosby;	Network sport program
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	cussion and questions	Lee Tracy; Mary Brian;	Network sport program
10:30 Dramatization of current	Fourth annual Woman Con-	Andres Segovia; chorus;	Network sport program
10:45 news	gress; congressional sp'kers	Dorsey's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service; sports	Musical Revue
11:15 Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Bruins vs. Chicago	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	"Northern Light"; sketch	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45 Isham Jones' Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	"Northern Light"; sketch	Lee Shelley's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), Kitchen Cavalcade, with Crosby Gaige.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; talk; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:00 WORL, "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Summary of evidence at hearing of Senate Commission on the Judiciary.

12:40 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Appreciation Hour: music and drama, Walter Damrosch, conductor.

3:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American Schol of the Air.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Contestants in third anual Chopin competition; broadcast from Poland.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama.

4:00 WORL, "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Singing Lady's Musical Play.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ford Bond, narrator; Mario Cozzi, baritone; organ; orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Richard Himbers Orchestra; soloists.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists; Rhythm Singers; chorus.

8:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Cesare Sodero Directs"; soloists; concert orchestra

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Mary Eastman, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Universal Rhythm"; orchestra; chorus and soloists; Countess Albani.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; Fred MacMurray, master of ceremonies; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World of Poetry"

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars"; Victor Moore and Helen Broderick; Buddy Rogers and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Girl Scouts of America: Mrs. Herbert Hoover; Kathleen Norris; Lucrezia Bori.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Varsity Show; variety program.

11:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Chicago Symphonic Hour; Carleton Smith, commentator.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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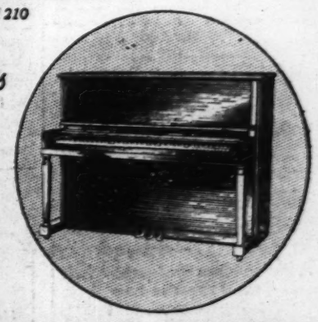

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Opportunity Offered Recruits at St. Petersburg—Big Green Depends on Hurdler

Wide-Open Battle for Regular Berths Apparent on Bee Nine

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 11—Rarely, in the history of modern major league baseball in Boston, has a club entered spring training with so many possible positions open for ambitious youngsters. As the Bees embarked upon their second week of conditioning here at Waterfront Park, it was increasingly apparent that there would be a wide-open struggle for regular berths when the squad of infielders and outfielders round out the current gang within the next few days.

On Bill McKechnie's pitching staff, it develops that only Deacon Danny MacFayden, winner of 17 National League games in 1936, is a certain starter. Johnny Babich, Guy Bush, Bob Smith and Bobby Reis, all familiar names to Beehive customers, may need to hustle in order to retain their status in McKechnie's 1937 plans. Lou Fette, Vic Frasier, Bill Harris, Ira Hutchinson, Bill Perrin, Truett Sewell, Jim Turner and Billy Weir, all newcomers to this Boston training camp, are gradually commanding attention. And this list does not include Dick Erickson, Adolph Cheyunski, Paul Archiopoli and a few other bush-league youngsters who may break into the headlines before the club starts north.

Lopez to Catch

Al Lopez will again catch most of the Bees' regular-season contests, but Ray Mueller, the Pittsburgh (Kan.) receiver, is being pressed for second-string honors by Red Flemming, the Brookline (Mass.) boy. Red has a great throwing arm and can handle any kind of pitching. His success will depend upon his ability to hit opposing hurlers.

The only infielders reasonably certain of regular assignments are Rabbit Warstler and Tony Cuccinello. Before coming to St. Petersburg several weeks ago, McKechnie told Boston newspaper men that Warstler would be his shortstop, and that Italian Tony would be at second, but his predictions ended there. Elbie Fletcher, the young Milton first baseman who played sensational ball at Buffalo last season, has the inside track on the initial bag. However, if Buck Jordan ever reports, Elbie will be engaged in a two-man battle.

Eddie Mayo, formerly of the Giants, and considered by critics as a rising young infielder, will be given a trial at third base. He may make the grade, but not until he has eliminated Barber Bill Urbanski, who lost the shortstop post to Warstler last year. Urbanski is a fair third sacker.

Brilliant Play

Even though he figures to end up at one of the Bees' minor league farm clubs, young Lou Menendez is causing no end of comment among Waterfront Park spectators by his brilliant shortstop play. Many an outsider has smashed his way into regular combinations in spring training, and there is a long chance that Menendez will come through.

Wally Berger and Gene Moore are reasonably certain of two of McKechnie's outfield berths, but there should be a scramble for the third post. Vince Di Maggio, Debs Garms, Frank McGowan and Jim Mosolf are the new gardeners. McGowan, the veteran from Buffalo, will be slow rounding into shape because of a mishap sustained during the off-season, but he should be ready when the season opens.

A majority of the younger Bee talent now on the training list will undoubtedly be sent to the minors for further seasoning, but it is encouraging to watch a campful of ambitious youngsters. In two or three years a few of these boys will come back and play real big league ball for McKechnie, Quinn and company. At least the Bees are taking a step in the right direction.

Training Camp Echoes

Bobby Smith spends most of the day coaching young pitchers . . . Bob also knows how to wield the fungo bat . . . He keeps the outfielders busy . . . A young fellow of some 40-odd years, named Edd Roush, can still show the boys how the outfield should be played . . . It's like going to school to watch the old National League star trap those fungos and relay balls to the infield . . . Edd also was seen coaching Chief Marcella, the rookie from Providence College and the Cape Cod League . . . Roush brings back fond memories of great years with the Giants and Cincinnati.

Babe Ruth Sticks By N. Y. Yankees To Win Pennant

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Babe Ruth viewed the coming major league baseball races from a bunker along the St. Albans golf course today and predicted the New York Yankees and St. Louis Cardinals would win by at least a mashie shot.

"You can't beat that Yankee power," said the Babe. "They've got it from top to bottom. They may not win by as many games as they did last year, but they should win."

Asked if he picked the Yankees with or without Holdout Lou Gehrig, the Babe dodged like a champion.

"I don't want to get into that Gehrig situation," he roared. "I never say anything about a ball player's personal affairs."

The Cleveland Indians, whose dexterity in dodging the American League pennant somehow astonishes him, is "the team the Yankees have to beat," he said. "How they keep from winning, I don't know. They've got power and they should have pitching, and that trade they made with the Browns should help them. I think Lyn Lary and Julius Solters will improve the team on the field."

Unlike most critics, Ruth doesn't give Detroit much of a chance. He points out several of their stars are about through, and doubts if Chet Laabs and Rudy York, two promising rookies from Milwaukee, can hold them up.

Washington, Boston and Chicago follow in order in his American League list, and he's willing to let the Browns and the Athletics fight for seventh and eighth.

In the National League, after the Cards, he picks the Pittsburgh Pirates, New York Giants and Chicago Cubs in that order.

"The Giants are going to miss Bill Terry at first base," he said. "I don't think they can win as they stand."

His fifth and sixth place predictions are the Cincinnati Reds and Boston Bees.

Hoping to Halt the Eli Swimming Parade

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard's 300-Yard Medley Relay Team—(Left to Right) Graham Cummin, Gregory Jameson and Charlie Hutter

This Trio Holds the Harvard and Pool Record of 2m. 57.4s. They Expect to Take a Prominent Part in the Crimson Attempt to End the Yale Dual Meet Record, Which Has Run to 161 Straight. Harvard and Yale Swimming Teams Clash in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building Pool Saturday Night

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bryan Grant named South's No. 1 tennis player for fourth straight year.

Three Years Ago

Ky Laffoon won $2000 Atlanta open golf tourney with 286.

Five Years Ago

Alex Wilson, Notre Dame, lowered world indoor 440-yard record to 49.3s. as Notre Dame won central track meet.

And Talking of . . . Runners

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—If the menu by your plate is decorated with a somewhat cryptic emblem, thus

you can sit down with full confidence that, as P. G. Wodehouse might put it, a pleasant time will be had by all. And a right interesting one, too. For the annual dinner of the South London Harriers, an outstanding social function in the realm of British sport, brings together always a number of people who really matter in the administration, as well as the execution, of track and field athletics.

I found myself alongside a very old friend well known in international councils, E. J. Holt, honorary treasurer of the English Amateur Athletic Association, and before long we fell a-talking about the great sports festival which will focus the eyes of Britishers upon Sydney, Australia, next February—the third Empire Games.

Recurrent Topic

We two were cabin mates aboard the Duchess of Atholl with the English track team that visited Canada for the first Empire Games in 1930 at Hamilton, Ontario. At that time the Olympic Games, with particular reference to the remarkable brands of amateurism tolerated therein, were engaging the critical attention of the Empire's sporting chiefs. And it would seem likely that the same topic will engage their even more critical attention in 1938.

I know that A. G. Alderson, manager of the Australian Olympic team at Berlin last summer, has plenty to say on the subject. So, too, have many other people who recognize the extent to which, in certain countries, athletes described as amateur are compensated financially and otherwise for the time they devote to training and competition.

The case for permitting "broken time" payments has been argued in the International Athletic Federation's council chamber time and again, and Britain (like America) has set her face against it. But though the bogey of "broken time" has thus been laid more or less flat it is clear that it will stay that way only just so long as there is a heavy foot on its neck. It may be that the foot has slipped a trifle. In which case the Empire Games—a species of Red, White and Blue Olympics—may perhaps serve as gentle leverage to get it back more firmly.

The Empire sports jamboree more nearly approaches the old Greek conception of Olympics than do the modern international festivals inspired by the Games of classic days. Because the Empire Games are confined to the members of one community. And because, also, they are not so desperately "hotted up" by international publicity, attendant upon success.

Both at Hamilton in 1930 and London in 1934 there was a marked absence of jealousy and prejudice. The competitors all spoke the same language and honored the same code, and they met as in a big family party. They came together as strangers, clasped hands and parted as friends. And what could be better than that from the Imperial point of view.

The 1938 Empire Games will start Feb. 5, and it would seem that the Australians plan to act as hosts in a big way. A new athletic ground, with a good cinder track, is to be built at Sydney, I understand. This should encourage Australia's athletes of the future to train much more thoroughly than those of the past have been able to do. Now that the Olympic standard in all sports has risen to such fantastic heights, a team that competes in the Games without long, thorough and carefully supervised preparation has no hope whatever of getting among the medals. The Australians who went away empty-handed from Berlin last August have come to know that.

For British athletes the journey to and from Australia will be rather a troublesome proposition (though a mighty enjoyable one) involving leave of absence for 3½ months or so. Oxford and Cambridge athletes (normally the sort of people who can easiest manage an expedition of this kind if it fall in the vacation period) will apparently be barred from inclusion in the British side by the fact that the inter-varsity meet is customarily arranged to take place at the White City track here in March. Perhaps, however, the rival Blues could hold their sports later in the year—as a speaker at the S. L. H. dinner suggested.

The "Irrepressibles"

There were, of course, several speakers, among them A. G. K. Brown, now the president of the Cambridge University Athletic Club. He replied to the toast of "Britain's Winning Relay Team," three of whom—Godfrey Rampling, F. F. Wolff and Brown himself—were our guests of honor that evening. The fourth man, William Roberts, residing at Salford in the North of England, could not spare time for the journey to and from the Restaurant Frascati, London. The British team, I may mention in passing, won the final of the Olympic 4x400-meter relay in 3m. 9s.

The S. L. H. certainly gathered together a wonderful collection of cross-country and track enthusiasts for this year's dinner. There were present champions, past champions, dynamic octogenarians, rising youngsters and people (like myself) whose running careers have been as much a matter of sociability as of speed.

Cross-country running, as we know it among the "Irrepressibles," is very largely a matter of good fellowship, and there are no more stanch supporters of the club and the sport than those remarkable people who, though they may be built more for comfort than conquest, turn out Saturday after Saturday in the Slow Pack and toil about all over the landscape.

Asked why they do it, they reply, "Oh, just for the fun of running, you know." Which is interesting insomuch as it postulates the existence of such a thing, in spite of what people say. In spite, even, of what the Slow Pack people themselves have been known to say half way up the last hill.

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"One likes to see how all the other chaps are doing."

Perry One Up on Vines

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11 (AP)—Fred Perry of England defeated Ellsworth Vines of California, 2—6, 6—0, 6—2, in a professional tennis match last night. The victory was Perry's fifteenth in the present tour. Vines has won 14 matches. Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, whipped George Lott of Chicago, 6—4, 6—4, in another singles match. Perry and Vines paired to trim Lott and Barnes, 6—3, 7—5, in a doubles exhibition.

Former Brave to Coach

NEW WATERFORD, N. S., March 11 (CP)—J. Herbert Moran, who played with Boston Braves when they won the world series in 1914, will coach New Waterford Dodgers in the Cape Breton Colliery Professional Baseball League. Moran played on the team of 1914 with Rabbit Maranville, now manager of Montreal Royals in the International League.

International-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Eastern Division						
Philadelphia	23	8	13	136	96	54
Springfield	20	9	14	109	114	49
Providence	19	7	19	110	116	45
New Haven	13	6	24	98	124	32
Western Division						
Syracuse	24	5	16	154	119	53
Pittsburgh	20	3	20	113	113	43
Cleveland	12	8	25	97	134	32

Results March 10

Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 2.
Pittsburgh 3, New Haven 1.

Harvard Sextet Easily Retains Baker Trophy

Quadrangular Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
College					
Harvard	6	0	43	13	12
Dartmouth	3	3	22	20	6
Yale	2	4	17	28	4
Princeton	1	5	21	32	2

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While its followers are debating the question as to whether this year's Harvard varsity hockey team was the best ever to represent the Crimson, there is no question at all about the sextet far outclassing the three other members of the Quadrangular Hockey League in their battle for the 1937 championship of that organization and the right to have its name engraved on the Hobey Baker Memorial Trophy. Meeting Dartmouth, Yale and Princeton in home-and-home games, the Crimson won six straight contests and scored the very respectable total of 43 goals, an average of better than seven goals to the game. This was also the first time that one college had won the Baker Trophy more than once. It was won by Dartmouth in 1934, Yale in 1935 and Harvard in 1936.

The only game played by Harvard in this league which was at all close was the opening one with Dartmouth when the Green held the Crimson to two goals. Harvard, however, made up for this when the two teams came together at Hanover, N. H., the Crimson winning 14 to 4, in what was the most one-sided game in the league.

Dartmouth was runner-up to Harvard, as the Green broke even in its six games, breaking even in the Yale series and winning both its Princeton games. Yale finished third by dividing with Dartmouth and Princeton. That Princeton finished last was chiefly due to a very porous defense, the Tigers having 32 goals scored against them. The results of the games follow:

Harvard	2	Dartmouth	0
Harvard	14	Dartmouth	4
Harvard	4	Yale	5
Harvard	5	Yale	0
Harvard	6	Princeton	2
Harvard	8	Princeton	4
Yale	4	Dartmouth	3
Dartmouth	4	Yale	1
Dartmouth	7	Princeton	6
Dartmouth	4	Princeton	3
Yale	5	Princeton	2
Princeton	4	Yale	2

Capt. George S. Ford '37 of Harvard was the leading individual scorer with five goals and 10 assists. The Crimson captain was undoubtedly the best player in the league and his record of having scored 102 points during his college career is expected to stand for some time. Francis A. Harding Jr., '39 of Harvard was runner-up to his teammate with 10 goals and two assists. The individual scoring records follow:

Player, Class and College	Gls	Ats	Pts
Capt. George S. Ford '37, Harvard	5	10	15
F. A. Harding Jr., '39, Harvard	10	2	12
J. S. Mechem '38, Harvard	6	3	9
A. D. Foster '39, Dartmouth	4	5	9
Capt. D. I. Walsh '39, Dartmouth	3	6	9
R. L. Pope Jr. '38, Harvard	5	2	7
E. L. Cutter Jr., '38, Harvard	4	3	7
G. P. Roberts '38, Harvard	1	6	7
J. H. Costello, '37, Dartmouth	7	0	7
J. A. Patrick '39, Harvard	3	3	6
D. S. Humphrey '39, Yale	4	1	5
L. A. Ecker '37, Harvard	3	2	5
S. C. Woodhull '38, Princeton	2	3	5
D. G. Cochrane '39, Princeton	2	3	5
D. B. Badger '37, Yale	3	2	5
F. L. Mather Jr. '38, Dartmouth	1	4	5
Capt. W. H. Moore '37, Yale	2	2	4
C. L. Childs Jr., '38, Yale	2	2	4
Rowley Miller '39, Princeton	3	1	4
G. W. Humphrey '39, Yale	3	1	4
W. P. Covey '38, Princeton	3	1	4
W. R. Barrett '38, Princeton	2	2	4
C. R. Allen '38, Harvard	2	2	4
L. B. Carr '37, Harvard	2	2	4
J. P. Cook '37, Princeton	3	0	3
O. G. Stonington '37, Princeton	2	1	3
W. V. Platt '39, Yale	2	1	3
T. E. Barnicle '39, Princeton	1	3	3
R. A. Burke '38, Princeton	0	3	3
R. S. Muller '38, Princeton	2	1	3
R. M. Egelhoff '39, Dartmouth	2	0	2
P. P. Clark '38, Dartmouth	2	0	2
D. N. Otis '37, Dartmouth	1	1	2
G. P. Bennett '37, Dartmouth	1	1	2
W. S. Jameson Jr. '39, Harvard	1	1	2
S. T. Hicks Jr. '38, Harvard	1	1	2
A. S. Gagarin '37, Yale	0	2	2
R. S. Lewis '38, Dartmouth	1	0	1
Capt. J. T. Bissell '38, Princeton	1	0	1
David Boise '39, Yale	1	0	1
C. R. Vance '39, Yale	0	1	1
H. A. Fraker '39, Princeton	0	1	1
Eugene Emerson '38, Harvard	0	1	1
J. B. Allen '39, Dartmouth	0	1	1
J. A. Feeley Jr. '39, Dartmouth	0	1	1

Eight Harvard Matmen Leave for College Meet

BETHLEHEM, Penna., March 11 (AP)—Wrestlers from Penn State, Lehigh, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia, Yale and Harvard converge on Bethlehem tomorrow for the annual eastern intercollegiate championships Friday and Saturday.

Penn State, the defending team champion, is favored to retain its title although observers look for strong opposition from Princeton and Lehigh. State, coached by Charlie Speidel, won by only a single point, 31 to 30, from Lehigh in the championships at Princeton last year. Princeton was third with 26.

Eight members of the Harvard varsity wrestling team leave Cambridge today for the Eastern Intercollegiates to be decided tomorrow and Saturday at Bethlehem, Penna., with Lehigh University the host college.

Coach Pat Johnson has selected the following men to make the trip: Harvey M. Ross '39 in the 118-pound class, Louis A. Ach '39 in the 126-pound class, Richard Lindenfelser '38 in the 135-pound class, William B. Cavin Jr. '37 in the 145-pound class, Lorrin E. Woodman '38 in the 155-pound class, William A. Gosline 3d '38 in the 165-pound class, John C. Harkness '38 in the 175-pound class, and William T. Glendinning '38 in the heavyweight class.

Amherst Baseball Dates

AMHERST, Mass., March 11 (AP)—The Amherst College baseball squad is already at work for the coming season, and a revised schedule of 16 games has been arranged, as follows: April 21—Clark, 23—Lehigh, 28—Colby, 29—Bowdoin; May 1—Army at West Point, 5—Mass. State, 8—Wesleyan at Middletown, 11—Springfield at Springfield, 12—Trinity, 15—Boston University, 19—Holy Cross, 26—Williams, 29—Brown at Providence, 31—Williams at Williamstown; June 12—Mass. State at M. S. C., 19—Wesleyan.

College Swimming Result

Yale 54, Princeton 18.

Dartmouth Pins Track Hopes At N. Y. on Johnny Donovan

If Dartmouth wins the team title at the 16th annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships on March 13 at Madison Square Garden, principal credit probably will have to go to John M. Donovan for it is on his stalwart shoulders that the Indian title hopes will rest. Third as an inexperienced sophomore a year ago in both the hurdles and the sprint when the Hanoverians took fourth place in the team race, Donovan started to hit his stride.

He won both the high hurdles and low hurdles for a double in the outdoor intercollegiates and has beaten Sam Allen of Oklahoma, the national indoor titleholder, three times on boards this year. Donovan is a comer in his specialty.

As good as he is now, however, he still is not as polished a hurdler as his coach, Harry Hillman, would like him to be. As a sophomore last season Donovan relied on his terrific speed between barriers but now he is showing more hurdling class with every start. He should be at his peak for the intercollegiates.

The Dartmouth junior is the son of P. J. Donovan, former major league outfielder and manager. He played baseball and hurdled at both Lawrence High School and at Phillips Exeter Academy. Then when he matriculated at Hanover he dropped the baseball from his athletic curriculum. His father had said, "One ball player in the family is enough."

Yet by accident a season ago, Donovan did play one game of baseball for Dartmouth. Held over at school because of final examinations, the double intercollegiate hurdles champion left Hanover one day on the same train with the Green baseball team which was heading for Cambridge and a contest with Harvard. Mutt Ray, football center and varsity first baseman, was unable to play.

Coach Jeff Tesreau, facing an all-important game without one of his best players and knowing Donovan's antecedents in the sport, came over and asked the hurdler if he would consent to fill in for Ray. Donovan did, pounded out three hits in the first and only college game of his career and enabled Dartmouth to win and thus tie Harvard for the Eastern League championship.

The boy is a natural athlete. Weighing 180 pounds and standing 6ft. 2in. tall, he has all the physical equipment necessary. In Hillman's opinion, he would be a standout sprinter if he were not such a crack hurdler. The intercollegiate record for the 60-yard high hurdles is 7.8, made by Harold Barron of Penn State in 1922. In the New York A. C. semi-finals Donovan touched 7.6 and 7.5 in the final. He not only has the I.C.4A record in his grasp but the championship, too. On his performances in hurdles and sprint will rest the Dartmouth hopes for the team title.

Sports Roundup

TAMPA, Fla., March 11 (AP)—Ten of the 11 pitchers in the Philly camp at Winter Haven are six feet tall, or over . . . (which is about all Manager Jimmy Wilson has to brag about) . . . The Tigers, who had to struggle along without one all last year, have five southpaws at Lakeland . . . Bill Terry gives Carl Hubbell three more years as a tops pitcher.

Bill McKechnie really means it when he says he may start Vince Di Maggio at third base . . . Gabe Paul is doing a grand job as publicity man for the Cincinnati Reds . . . He succeeds Gene Darst, now on a trip around the world . . . Paul followed General Manager Warren C. Giles to Redland from Rochester . . . Rumor at St. Petersburg is Baxter Jordan, Bee first sacker, is about to relent and will sign at the club's terms . . . Nine Detroit Tigers reported at Lakeland anywhere from three days to two weeks before they were due.

Jimmy Hamilton, vice-president and business manager of the Nashville Southern Association club, is visiting the Cincinnati camp, looking for talent . . . Frankie Frisch's hardest job is to get the Cardinals to stop batting practice and go back to the hotel.

All-Star Selection

Following is the seventh of a Canadian Press series of National Hockey League all-star selections by hockey writers in N. H. L. cities. A consensus will be prepared later.

By Lee Maddonell
Detroit Times

First Team	Position	Alternate Team
Smith (Detroit)	goal	Cude (Canadiens)
Goodfellow (Detroit)	r.d.	Seibert (Chicago)
Siebert (Canadiens)	l.d.	Evans (Maroons)
Barry (Detroit)	c.	Apps (Toronto)
Aurie (Detroit)	r.w.	Dillon (Rangers)
Joliat (Canadiens)	l.w.	Schriner (Amer.)
Adams (Detroit)	Coach	Patrick (Rangers)

Brown Elects Nelson

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11 (AP)—Paul A. Nelson of Lincoln, Mass., was elected captain of the Brown freshman hockey team yesterday. Nelson prepared for Brown at Lawrence Academy, where he played hockey for two seasons and shortstop on the baseball team for two years.

Bowling Congress Gets Under Way With 280 Rollers

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Rip Van Winkle never saw anything like it when he awoke from his 20-year sleep in the Catskills. The hero of Washington Irving's famous yarn heard only the clatter of the dwarfs bowling nine-pins but last night 280 pin busters turned the 212th Field Artillery Armory into a bedlam as they opened the largest and longest American Bowling Congress.

Old Rip himself was there to give the opening his official blessing, but he did not stay around to watch the vanguard of 22,000 Keglers from 31 states and Canada open an assault on the pins that will not end until May 4. At times the noise sounded like the firing of cannon as the 16-pound balls crashed into the pins on the 28 mirror-like alleys.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia set none too good an example for the representatives of Pabst Blue Ribbon and the American Bowling Club when he knocked over only one pin with the first ball. He asked for a chance to vindicate himself and on the next attempt got a 5-8-10 split.

Seventy - eight - year - old Louis Stein of New York, who bowled in the first tournament, 40 years ago, did much better as the Mayor's opponent. His ball followed a true line to the head pin, getting all except the No. 10 pin.

The opening was indeed an auspicious one for the debut of the greatest sporting extravaganza in the nation's largest city. The huge drill shed was packed to capacity. Leading figures in bowling circles, including Charles Cushing of Peoria, Ill., president of the A. B. C., occupied every box. A band furnished the noise until the bowlers swung into action. Then their pep talks, coupled with the cheers of their followers, would have done credit to any college cheering section.

Although none of the opening scores threatened the five-man team record of 3199 made by the Milwaukee Tea Shops in 1927, Al Carroll of West New York, N. J., youthful member of one of Pabst's 28 teams, created something of a sensation when he bowled 274 in his first game. Others turned in better three-game totals, but young Carroll had the satisfaction of being the No. 1 sensation.

Hub Events

Tonight

Swimming—New England A. A. A. U. senior medley relay championship and Brookline Swimming Association meet at Brookline Baths, 8:15.

Coming

Swimming—Yale at Harvard Pool, 8:45 Saturday.

Basketball—Yale at Harvard, Indoor Athletic Building, 7:30, Saturday.

Skating Carnival—Skating Club of Boston show, Garden, April 2 and 3.

Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Tilden, Garden, April 5.

Lacrosse at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 11 (AP)—Yale and Harvard appear on the lacrosse schedule announced here today for the Springfield College team this spring. Harvard playing here on May 15. The schedule: April 7—Massachusetts Tech at Cambridge; 14—Yale at New Haven; 16—Hobart; 23—Syracuse. May 1—City College at New York; 8—New Hampshire; 15—Harvard; 21—Brown at Providence; 26—Tufts at Medford.

Williams Elects Young

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 11 (AP)—George G. Young, '38, of New Britain, Conn., veteran of two seasons has been chosen captain of next year's Williams College hockey team.

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Business and Industry

Mail Order and Shoe Chains Lead Sales Gain Last Month

Commerce and Finance

France Launches Defense Loan In Four Currencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 11—It would be hard to exaggerate the extraordinary change in the atmosphere of France as exemplified by the Senate's almost unanimous ratification of the new loan bill, the preliminaries for which were finally settled today when Vincent Auriol, France's Minister of Finance, fixed the rate of interest at 4½ per cent and the issue price 98.

The Front Populaire's program frightened capitalists small and big, but now that these fears have been removed there's a speedy return to optimism. It is thought unlikely that there will be further serious agitation for some time to come.

Practically the only doubt expressed concerns the startling innovation of a four-currency loan.

Currency Issue

Sticklers for orthodoxy are shocked that France should attempt to offer other currencies for a loan issued in France itself and ask whether the precedent may not some day be used by workers and traders to claim payment in other than national currency. It is replied that in reality it is abroad that pounds, dollars and Swiss francs will be paid and it is only theoretically that this loan differs from others which have been floated in foreign countries.

M. Auriol today expressed in an interview his particular pleasure that the Bank for International Settlements at Basle had been made the intermediary of the French Government.

International Nature

This new use for the banking institution in Switzerland is, M. Auriol holds, especially appropriate in that the French loan is really of an international character. It will in effect be in four different currencies at the choice of the purchasers, instead of three, as previously indicated. The Basle Bank will arrange to pay in Swiss francs in Switzerland, in French francs in France and in pounds and dollars in their respective countries, according to the wish of the subscribers. It will be the International Bank which will announce whether payments in interest or capital shall be effected.

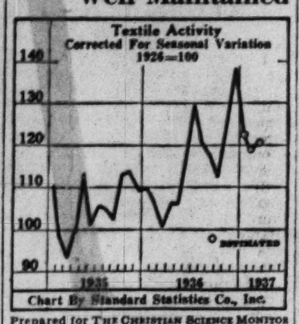
There will be periodic drawings to determine amortization and the loan will be wiped out in 60 years.

Gold Is Returning

M. Auriol also rejoiced in the return of gold to France. It has been pouring in since the Government scheme was explained and since it became clear that all thought of penalizing capital had been dropped and unduly expensive social reforms abandoned.

The Senate plainly manifested the intention that no part of the proceeds shall be deflected to other than national defense and voted its approval on the understanding that a wise financial policy will be followed in future.

Textile Activity Well Maintained



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bolstered by substantial unfilled orders in most divisions, aggregate textile activity should be well sustained until the latter part of the second quarter at least.

Cotton mills still have a backlog of orders equal to roughly three months' output, the woolen trade is assured of at least two months' output, while the rayon yarn division has contracted for its full April capacity and has already received heavy orders for May delivery.

British Railroads Earn £35,731,000 During Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Four of England's chief railways had total net revenues of £35,731,000, or £9,252,000 below the figure for 1929, according to the publication "Facts About British Railways."

The Railways Act of 1921 limited railway net revenue to the 1913 total, with certain additions and allowances. This standard revenue now amounts to £51,000,000, so that the 1936 net revenue is £15,269,000 below the standard.

There were a total of 842,000 stockholders and there were 559,356 employees in 1936. Passenger trips made in Great Britain last year amounted to 1,179,462,000, an increase of 24,000,000 over 1935. There were 7,000,000 more trips made with season tickets and 10,000,000 more with workmen's tickets.

Parcels forwarded increased from 88,698,000 to 91,760,000. Freight tonnages carried came to 270,464,000. Railway engine mileage reached 579,769,000, an increase of nearly 19,000,000 miles over 1935.

Railroads in England are rapidly developing fleets of containers for road or rail transit of merchandise. Containers now in use number 13,000, an increase of nearly 2000, while the parcels and goods motor vehicles of the railways total 9075. More efficient use of steam locomotives and electrification have enabled the railways to reduce the number of steam locomotives from 20,165 to 19,817. An increase is registered in the number of freight cars, which now have a carrying capacity of 7,341,000 tons, and 7500 more cars of 20 tons and over have been placed in service, bringing the number under this heading to 40,327.

There were 14,484,000 tons of coal required for railway locomotives, steamships, hotels, offices and shops last year. The railways bought 19,757,000 bricks, 2,047,000 yards of cloth, 259,000 tons of rails.

Chain Store Sales In February Rise 12 P. C. Over '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain store sales made a very respectable showing during the month of February despite the shortness of the month and unfavorable strike and flood conditions, according to a compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike.

The report revealed an increase for the first 25 chains to report of 12.6 per cent as compared with a 7 per cent gain in February a year ago. The total volume for the 25 chains was $167,054,274 an increase of $18,767,965. For the two months of January and February, the volume was $332,994,957, or 13.7 per cent ahead of a year ago. This compared with an increase of 7.6 per cent for the same two months last year.

Aside from the flood and strike handicaps, the comparison this year was extremely favorable. February a year ago had five Saturdays, something that is extremely rare for February, so that the trade this year had anticipated a disappointing showing.

However, during the last week of the month, the already brisk February business was stimulated by fresh demands from the flood districts particularly. By that time the recovery in those districts was in full swing, and retailers reported having difficulty in getting goods to satisfy customers.

Buying in towns along the Ohio valley was reported as high as 50 per cent above 1936.

Another factor was the mild weather experienced during the whole month of February. This apparently advanced the Easter trade season, with the result that substantial part of the buying, particularly in the apparel, shoe and allied divisions, took place several weeks ahead of last year.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for February aranged in groups:

	Feb. 1937	Feb. 1936	Per-cent Increase
Variety	$64,895,373	$62,784,692	3.36
Mail Order	57,521,943	46,428,556	23.90
Grocery	32,593,518	28,132,736	15.90
Drug	7,588,510	7,319,808	3.70
Shoe	3,340,371	2,591,577	28.80
Apparel	1,150,559	1,028,940	11.80
	$167,054,274	$148,286,309	12.60

Electric Bond & Share Must Register With SEC

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Julian W. Mack made permanent a decree requiring the Electric Bond & Share Company and 12 subsidiaries and affiliates to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission or cease to be holding companies, under pain of halting its interstate service.

Above Seasonal Trade Seen

Expansion of spring business is expected to be more than seasonal according to a forecast by the United Business Service, Boston.

Capital goods lines are expected to be particularly active over the coming months. New recovery peaks are likely in construction, with residential building showing very sharp gains. Near-capacity operations are anticipated in the automotive industries. Rehabilitation of industrial plants, utilities, and railroads will proceed at a faster pace, thus creating a broad demand for machinery and equipment of various sorts.

Sinclair New Director Of Richfield Oil Co.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Harry F. Sinclair, mid-continent petroleum magnate, got a definite foothold on the Pacific coast when he was elected a director of the new $50,000,000 Richfield Oil Corporation.

Charles S. Jones, former president of Rio Grande Oil Corporation, now combined with Richfield, was elected president.

Retail Sales Rise Is Seen Continuing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The excellent progress in sales and earnings by department store and mail order organizations made in 1936 will continue in 1937, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Last year, says the report, department store sales exceeded the 1935 level by 12 per cent. Furthermore, as the year drew to a close, gains were accelerated.

"Even more striking were increases in the mail order division," continues the analysis. "The two leading units in the field reported, for the calendar year, 1936, sales aggregating $894,235,000, which represented a gain of approximately 24 per cent over 1935. Moreover, the total exceeded the former record achieved in 1929 by a wide margin.

"To date in 1937, both department store and mail order companies are achieving substantial gains over the corresponding 1936 period. This is impressive when consideration is given to the checks to buying caused by the outbreak of strikes and by the Ohio Valley floods. It must be admitted that further serious tie-ups in industrial operations would cut incomes received from wages temporarily. Nevertheless, the strikes are resulting favorable to employees, and the strife is causing other employers to increase wages. The evidence is strong that total wage disbursements as well as dividend payments this year will exceed 1936 levels by a material margin. Likewise, prospects for farm income are promising."

Hearst Registers $13,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hearst Magazines, Inc., of New York City, of which W. R. Hearst is president, filed a registration statement with the Securities Commission covering $13,000,000 of debentures of 1937.

The securities will mature serially as follows: $800,000 on March 1, 1939; $900,000 on March 1, 1940; $900,000 on March 1, 1941; $900,000 on March 1, 1942, and $9,500,000 on March 1, 1952.

Burroughs Adding Machine Reports Net Gain in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company and subsidiaries for 1936 totaled $6,944,442, after depreciation, domestic and foreign income taxes and provision for federal surtax on undistributed earnings. The income was equivalent to $1.39 each on 5,000,000 no-par capital shares, compares with $5,113,528, or $1.02 a share earned in 1935.

At the close of last year current assets, including $14,269,701 cash and United States Government and other marketable securities, amounted to $28,161,192, and current liabilities were $3,038,923. This compared with cash and United States Government and other marketable securities of $14,355,583, current assets of $27,076,095 and current liabilities of $2,282,808 at the end of 1935.

Western Union Increases Its Net Income in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Western Union Telegraph Company, Inc., in a preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31, shows a net income of $7,199,120, or $6.89 a share on the 1,045,279 shares of common stock outstanding. This is compared with a net income of $5,258,078, or $5.03 a common share in 1935.

Gross operating revenues of the company in the year totaled $100,036,603, compared with $91,389,311 in the preceding year. Total expenses aggregated $87,922,711, against $80,786,741.

The company declared a dividend of 75 cents a share out of surplus payable on Jan. 15. It was reported that no deduction was made from 1936 earnings for any surtax on undistributed profits.

Awarded Shipping Contract

RICHMOND, Va.—The Pusey and Jones Corporation has announced that it had been awarded a contract by the Philadelphia & Norfolk Steamship Company for two 4200-ton freight vessels, to be built at the Wilmington yards. The boats are to be operated between Philadelphia and Norfolk, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Montreal Exchange Seat Sale

MONTREAL (CP)—A seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange sold for $46,000, an increase of $1000 over the last sale price.

Woman's Crop Appraisals Respected in Wheat Pit

CHICAGO (AP)—Women are barred from the floor of Chicago's big grain exchange, but estimates signed "E. H. Miller," flying, fence-climbing crop reporter, and a slight, bobbed-haired mother, repeatedly have swayed the market.

The only American woman famous in the international grain and cotton trade, Mrs. Eileen Hennington Miller, frequently has scooped four competing male Chicago crop authorities. Board of Trade men lend a respectful ear to word issued, usually a day or two ahead of other reports, from the skyscraper office where she assembles data gathered by 5000 correspondents.

Interviewed in an airliner while out inspecting grain fields, Mrs Miller explained that her unusual career began in the service of the National Cotton Ginners Association at Memphis.

James E. Bennett, commission house head, noting her uncanny appraisals, summoned her to Chicago in 1926.

She scored a bull's eye recently with a domestic cotton forecast that was paralleled closely by official government figures later.

McKeesport Tin-National Can Merger Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of McKeesport Tin Plate Co. have formally approved the merger of the company with its subsidiary, National Can Co. Stockholders of the latter ratified the consolidation on March 8.

The new corporation will be known as McKeesport Tin Plate Corp. Two shares of McKeesport Tin Plate Corp. stock will be issued in exchange for each outstanding share of the merging companies.

Additional Financial News May Be Found on Page 16

Hawaiian Economic Conditions Improve Steadily Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Business and industry registered a substantial increase in the Hawaiian Islands during 1936 as compared with 1935, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

Hawaiian raw sugar sales in 1936 under the AAA quota totaled 1,058,300 tons, valued at $76,155,268, which exceeded returns to the industry in 1935. However, due to the unavailability of cargo tonnage, the industry was unable to ship 29,844 tons of quota sugar in time to reach market before the end of the year, the report states.

The pineapple industry had a satisfactory year with an outturn estimated at approximately 10,000,000 cases of pineapples and 3,500,000 cases of pineapple juice valued at $35,250,000, it was stated.

Tourist travel established an all-time high record in 1936 with a total of 22,199 visitors estimated to have spent approximately $11,000,000 in the territory. This high record was set despite the fact that tourist travel was held to a minimum during the final months of the year, it was stated.

The volume of retail trade transacted in the territory during 1936 is estimated at $115,000,000, a substantial increase over the preceding year. The wholesale trade volume, excluding pineapples and sugar, is estimated at $91,000,000, according to the report.

Chain Store Sales

Sales of chain stores for February and two months compare:

	1937	1936	P.C. Gain
Kress (S. H.) & Co.			
February	$9,843,047	$9,570,628	2.8
Two months	19,191,897	18,168,006	5.6
Kess (S. H.) & Co.			
February	$5,595,653	$5,459,294	2.5
Two months	10,703,907	10,663,567	0.4
Lane Bryant			
February	$950,521	$839,998	14.4
Two months	1,989,954	1,733,112	14.8
Murphy (G. C.) Company			
February	$2,550,016	$2,310,918	10.3
Two months	5,069,040	4,313,990	17.5
Stores in operation	195	190	2.6
Newberry (J. J. Company, Inc.			
February	$2,833,432	$2,752,312	2.9
Two months	5,586,023	5,208,084	7.2
Spiegel, Inc.			
February	$2,857,955	$1,945,122	46.9
Two months	4,698,517	3,402,610	38.1
Crown Drug Company			
February	$843,345	$608,918	5.6
*Two months	1,340,365	1,265,216	5.9
*As compiled from company's monthly reports.			
Interstate Department Stores, Inc.			
February	$1,320,195	$1,236,287	6.7
Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc.			
February	$405,974	$382,800	6.05
Two months	744,200	614,600	12.92
Western Auto Supply Company			
February	$1,778,000	$1,087,000	63.5
Two months	3,571,000	2,200,000	62.3
M. H. Fishman Co.			
February	$217,792	$212,186	2.6
Two months	424,255	396,514	7.0
Lerner Stores Corporation			
	1937	1936	P.C. Gain
February	$2,140,307	$2,048,112	4.05
Rose's 5, 10 and 25 Cent Stores, Inc.			
	1937	1936	P.C. Gain
February	$326,195	$295,556	10.3
2 Months	643,302	552,607	16.4

Good Friday Exchange Holiday

Good Friday, March 26, will be a holiday on the New York Stock Exchange, the governing committee has voted. No action was taken with respect to Saturday, March 27.

NEW YORK BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS
LOCAL CONNECTICUT STOCKS BOUGHT, SOLD and QUOTED
EARL E. BOND
INCORPORATED
410 Asylum St. Hartford, Conn.
Established 1932 Telephone 7-5134

UNITED FRUIT CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 151
A dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on April 15, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 18, 1937.
LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer.

"An individual service for capital appreciation"
Your investments require intelligent personal attention
Trading accounts, large or small, invited.
Alfred H. Hulscher
62 Hillcrest Ave., LARCHMONT, N. Y.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

MISLEADING
is the term "all wool" applied to clothes often made of shoddy. There is nothing in the law to prevent labeling "all wool" suits made of ground up rags.
You will find in our suits only *new* or *virgin wool*—we know, because we weave the cloth . . . and the price from . . .
No Cotton No Shoddy $25 At the mill That's why
MERRIMAC MILLS
ALFRED C. GAUNT & CO.
57 Columbus Ave., Statler Bldg., Boston and Near Town Hall, Methuen

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.
This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$130,000,000
Philadelphia Electric Company
First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series due 1967
Dated March 1, 1937 Due March 1, 1967
Interest payable March 1 and September 1 in Philadelphia or in New York City
FIDELITY-PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole at any time, or in part on any interest date, prior to maturity, on at least 30 days' published notice, at the principal amount and accrued interest, together with the following premiums: 7½% of the principal amount, if redeemed on or before February 28, 1941, 7% thereof if redeemed thereafter and on or before February 29, 1944, the premium thereafter decreasing 1% on March 1, 1944 and on the first day of March of each successive third year thereafter to and including March 1, 1962, and if redeemed on March 1, 1962 or thereafter, without any premium.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, California and certain other States.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY The Company was incorporated in 1929 pursuant to a consolidation and merger under Pennsylvania law. The United Gas Improvement Company owns 97.24% of its common (voting) stock and the Company is advised that as of December 31, 1936 The United Corporation held approximately 26% of the common (voting) stock of The United Gas Improvement Company. The Company disclaims the existence of control over it by The United Corporation.

The Company is engaged primarily in the production, purchase, distribution and sale of electricity and gas in southeastern Pennsylvania. Of its total operating revenues for 1936, approximately 89% was derived from the sale of electricity and 10% from the sale of gas. The territory served with electricity has a population estimated at 2,757,000 (including 2,010,000 in Philadelphia), and that served with gas (which does not include Philadelphia) has a population estimated at 739,000. The Company also supplies electricity at wholesale to Delaware Power & Light Company, an affiliate, and is interconnected with other electric systems in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In addition the Company controls various electric, steam and other subsidiaries. The Company owns and operates eight electric generating stations with total rated installed capacity of 795,610 kilowatts (total effective capacity, 734,250 kw), together with gas manufacturing plants, electric substations, and electric and gas transmission and distribution systems. Its subsidiaries own and operate three generating stations (used largely to supplement the Company's plants) with 306,600 kw rated capacity, including the Conowingo hydro-electric plant with 252,000 kw capacity (limited under certain water conditions) located in Maryland and held under a 50-year Federal License obtained in 1926, and the Deepwater steam-electric plant located in New Jersey.

The Offering Prospectus contains summaries of various matters, incorporated herein by reference, including the Federal Power Act, Federal Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, new Uniform System of Accounts adopted by the Federal Power Commission and the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, and other recent and proposed legislation and commission regulation.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE The Company will use the net proceeds from the sale of these Bonds (estimated at $129,932,250 after deducting expenses), together with treasury funds and cash in sinking funds estimated at $1,944,235, to provide funds for the redemption on or before May 1, 1937 of all of its presently outstanding funded debt (except that bonds pledged, held in its treasury or in sinking funds will all be cancelled) on the respective redemption dates and at the respective redemption prices indicated in the Offering Prospectus.

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as per Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1936
Funded Debt (1)	$129,993,800
Capital Stock, without par or stated value per share (2):	
$5 Dividend Preferred Stock, cumulative (280,058 shares)	27,608,030 (3)
Common Stock (10,529,230 shares)	157,816,005 (3)

(1) Includes $4,877,800 principal amount held alive in sinking funds and $179,700 held in the Company's pension fund but excludes $44,171,000 bonds pledged and $1,700 bonds held in the Company's treasury.
(2) Includes 5,338 shares of $5 Preferred Stock held in the Company's pension fund, and liability for 7 shares of $5 Preferred Stock and 1,668 shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance for certain predecessor company stocks.
(3) Capital Stock liability as per balance sheet.

Subsidiary companies had outstanding as of December 31, 1936, an aggregate of $34,100,000 principal amount of bonds and $12,141,400 par value of preferred stocks, of which $634,000 bonds and $465,675 preferred stock were held in funds of the Company or its subsidiaries.

EARNINGS The following summaries of the Income Statements of the Company and the Consolidated Income Statements have been prepared from the financial statements (as certified by Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery) in the Offering Prospectus, and are subject to the related notes and other important relevant information in such Prospectus:

Year	Total Operating Revenues	Gross Income*	Total Deductions from Gross Income—Net	Net Income Applicable to Company
		THE COMPANY		
1934	$61,535,881.31	$26,456,528.05	$6,030,037.00	$20,426,491.05
1935	63,137,219.60	26,376,493.60	5,950,268.78	20,426,224.82
1936	65,965,849.31	26,562,429.39	6,126,071.95	20,436,357.44
		THE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED		
1934	$62,145,540.71	$29,960,233.92	$8,973,943.76†	$20,986,290.16
1935	63,794,108.51	29,925,575.25	8,878,621.78†	21,046,953.47
1936	66,648,370.82	29,962,356.17	9,036,370.24†	20,925,985.93

*After provisions for taxes (including Federal taxes) and for renewals and replacements.
†Includes in each year $993,000 dividends on Preferred Stocks of Subsidiaries Consolidated.

NEW BONDS Upon completion of this financing and the satisfaction of the underlying mortgages, these $130,000,000 Bonds will, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, be secured by a first lien on substantially all of the property and franchises of the Company (except exclusively steam or hot water property and franchises, and except shares of stock, bonds and other securities unless hereafter specifically pledged), now owned or hereafter acquired, subject to liens on after-acquired property and certain further exceptions. The Mortgage provides that in case of a consolidation or merger of the Company or sale or conveyance of its property substantially as an entirety, the Mortgage shall not become a lien on the properties of the successor corporation except those acquired from the Company and improvements and additions thereto.

The Mortgage contains provisions for the issuance of $30,000,000 additional bonds without restrictions at any time, and of further additional bonds without limit as to principal amount upon compliance with certain restrictions, of the same or other series, ranking pari passu with these Bonds, and provides for the release of property from the lien thereof without notice other than application in certain instances to the Trustee.

UNDERWRITING Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 100½%, or a total of $130,650,000, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 102½%, or a total of $133,250,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $2,600,000.

Price 102½% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase these Bonds on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, including the approval of legal matters by Messrs. Drinker Biddle & Reath, counsel for the Underwriters. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of Drexel & Co. on or about March 19, 1937, against payment therefor in Philadelphia funds.

The Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of Bonds for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in certain agreements referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated
BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.
MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — E. W. CLARK & CO.
GRAHAM, PARSONS & CO. — CASSATT & CO. Incorporated
W. H. NEWBOLD'S SON & CO. — BIDDLE, WHELEN & CO.
STROUD & COMPANY Incorporated — YARNALL & CO.

Dated March 11, 1937.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,500,000
Previous day 2,822,660
1937 vol. to date 134,661,346
1936 vol. to date 152,894,867

Rubber and Mine Issues Take Lead In Stock Market

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Bidding was more selective in today's stock market, and many traders cashed in part of their profits which had piled up over the past week or so.

Backwardness of major steels, motors, coppers, oils and aircrafts slowed the advancing tide in other departments. After an active first hour, the volume dwindled. Prices were uneven near the final period. Transfers were around 2,500,000 shares.

Rubber in the Lead

Shares in demand most of the time for gains up to 2 points or more included Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Firestone, Gulf States Steel, Republic, Ludlum, St. Joseph Lead, National Lead, Patino Mines, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Schenley, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, National Distillers, U. S. Leather, American Hide & Leather, Crown-Zellerbach, Canada Dry and Byron Jackson.

Inclined to slip were Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Yellow Truck, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, Homestake Mining, U. S. Smelting, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., American Can, General Electric, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, du Pont and Johns-Manville.

American Tobacco "B" and Liggett & Myers "B" found a little support after their recent relapse.

U. S. Leather and American Hide & Leather were exceptionally lively on reports earnings in this line had picked up substantially.

Announcement of the terms of the new 5,000,000,000-franc French defense loan brought a sharp rally in the franc quotations in foreign exchange transactions.

U. S. Bonds Rise

Rallying tendencies in U. S. Government issues, noted in Wednesday's late trading, expanded today and gave the federal market general gains ranging up to ⅛ of a point.

Other divisions of the bond list seemed unable to move in any definite direction. Some of the rails sold off fractionally and certain of the industrial convertibles dropped as much as 3 points.

Forward movers in early dealings included loans of Alleghany Corp., Columbia Gas & Electric, International Telephone, American Water Works, Pacific Telephone, Remington Rand, Southern Pacific, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, up fractions.

Announcement of offering terms of the French national defense loan was studied in investment circles in the light of suggestions some of the French capital now invested in American securities might be transferred into the franc issue. General opinion, however, was that whatever shifting of balances occurred would not involve heavy liquidation of American securities.

In the foreign section prices showed unimportant changes. Loans of Japan and Uruguay were a little higher.

Wheat Down 1¾c In Late Setbacks

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—Late setbacks reduced Chicago wheat market prices 1¾ cents a bushel in some cases today.

Lighter buying demand after yesterday's immense international wheat trade did much to bring about lower prices. Foreigners, however, were credited with buying wheat futures here and at Winnipeg in the early trading.

At the close, wheat was ⅝-1⅝ under yesterday's finish, May 1.37⅛-¼, July 1.20⅝-¾, corn unchanged to ⅞ lower, May 1.09⅝ July 1.04⅞-1.05, oats ½-¾ off, and provisions unchanged to 20 cents decline.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.88⅜	$4.88⅞	$4.8397
Cables	4.88⅜	4.88⅝	4.8397
France—franc	.0458	.0457	‡
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2282	.2282	‡
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4024	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5472	.5473	‡
Sweden—krona	.2520	.2521	.4537
Norway—krone	.2455	.2459	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2181	.2183	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finmark	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0444	.0444	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3260	.3259	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2605	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5575‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2853	.2853	.8440
India—rupee	.3695	.3695	.6180
Java—florin	.5503	.5503	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3044	.3040	*
Shanghai—dol	.2981	.2981	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5744	.5758	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.9440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 9: Receipts, $35,111,468; expenditures, $21,691,063; balance, $1,593,073,426; customs receipts for the month, $17,375,786. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,694,541,367; expenditures, $5,008,932,304, including $1,987,698,859 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,114,390,937; gross debt, $34,697,791,457, an increase of $5,656,095 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,477,193,331, including $345,367,817 of inactive gold.

Pennroad Income Rises

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Pennroad Corporation reported net income, after taxes and other reductions, of $2,248,451 in 1936. This was an increase of $671,174 over 1935.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	52⅜	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅜
80½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	79¼	79¼	79¼	
22	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	34	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
38⅝	34½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	36⅝	36½	36½	Mar10
36	31¾	Addressograph (1)	11	32⅞	31⅞	32⅜	+ ½
4⅜	3	Advance Rumse	3	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
80¼	73⅞	Air Reduc (1a)	10	78¼	77½	77⅝	+ ¼
5⅛	4	Air-Way El Ap	14	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
15⅜	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	22	15¼	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	51	5	4⅝	4⅞	
58½	41	Alleg pf xw	1	57	57	57	Mar 8
50⅜	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
57	43⅜	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	57¼	57¼	57½	Mar 6
52½	41½	Alleg pr pf	3	50	49½	49½	Mar10
43½	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	73	44¾	43⅝	43⅝	+1⅛
354½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	10	354½	351¼	351¼	—1¾
93½	27	Allied Mills (½g)	9	27⅞	26¾	27	— ⅛
21½	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	187	21⅜	20	20⅛	—1
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	5	84⅞	84⅜	84⅝	— ⅜
83½	71½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	37	75⅛	73¾	74	—1¾
39⅜	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	38⅞	38½	38½	+ ½
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather	78	7⅞	¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
48⅝	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	45	44½	45	+ ⅝
114½	101	Amerada (2)	25	114⅞	113⅜	113⅞	+ ⅝
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	1	97	97	97	
41⅜	30¼	Am Bk Note (¼g)	8	32	30¾	31	—1⅛
80¾	69	Am Brake Sh (2a)	7	75	75	75	— ¼
121	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	24	113	111½	112½	— ½
174	156	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	Mar10
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	6	70	69	69	—1
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	2	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¾
96½	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	9	90½	89	89¾	— ¾
134⅞	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	*2	134⅞	133½	134⅞	Mar 8
105¼	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	Mar10
23⅜	13¾	Am Colortype	15	21⅜	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
29⅜	26⅜	Am Comi Alc (1½e)	25	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	33⅝	Am Crys Sug (2g)	12	29½	29	29	+ ¼
13½	8½	Am Encaus Til	24	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ¼
17	13	Am Europ	1	15½	15½	15½	Mar 8
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	35	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ¾
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	3	51¼	51¼	51¼	—1¾
68⅞	58½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	61	61	61	—1¾
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	3	34¼	33½	33½	—1
21	18	Am-Hawaii $8 (1)	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	179	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅝
47½	37½	Am Hi & L pf (2)	8	45¼	44¾	44¾	+ ½
52⅜	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	5	49½	48½	49½	+ ½
4¼	2½	Am Ice	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	4	25½	25	25	Mar10
17⅝	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	23	17¾	16¾	16¾	— ¾
58⅞	43	Am Loco	19	56⅞	54½	54½	—2
125	114	Am Loco pf	2	118	118	118	Mar10
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	23	28¼	27¾	27⅞	— ¼
13⅝	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	*12	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	28	68⅝	66½	66½	— ½
129½	124	Am Met 6%pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	86	14⅝	13	13	— ⅝
87⅛	71¼	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	4	71½	70	70	—1¼
72½	60⅝	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	8	61	59¾	59¾	—1¼
29½	24¼	Am Ra & S B (.60)	78	27¼	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
45	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	264	45¼	43¼	43½	—1¾
34	32	Am Safe Raz (2)	14	32⅝	32½	32½	— ¼
29	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	13	27½	27	27½	+ ½
105½	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	154	105¾	102½	102½	—3
154	146¼	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	144	144	144	—3
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	7	106½	106½	106½	
7	3½	Am Smelt rts wi	345	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅝
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	4	60½	60	60	
73¼	59⅛	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	12	67½	66⅜	66⅜	—1⅛
26½	24⅜	Am Stores (2)	4	24⅜	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
56⅞	49¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	50	49¾	49¾	— ½
143¾	139⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	*1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	Mar 9
25⅞	22¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	8	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	36	176⅜	175½	175½	— ⅜
99	78⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	24	81¾	80½	81	+ ¾
90⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	76	84¼	83	83¼	+ ⅛
150½	137	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137	137	137	Mar10
20¼	16⅛	Am Type Fdrs	43	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
52⅛	44⅞	Am W Wks (.20g)	85	25⅜	24⅛	24½	— ¾
107	102	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	103	102¾	103	Mar 3
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	9	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	21	74⅝	73½	73½	—1¼
1¾	1⅛	Am Wtg P	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	26	7¼	6¾	7	+ ⅛
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	81	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	— ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Mar 5
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	5	70½	69	69½	Mar10
69½	52½	Anaconda (¼g)	216	69⅛	67½	67⅝	—1⅞
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	2	95	95	95	+1
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	4	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
37½	30½	Andes Copper	3	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	11	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	5	45	44¼	45	— ¼
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	111	111	111	+ ⅛
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	167	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	
99½	83¼	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	12	99	98½	99	+1
120	96	Arm Ill pf (7)		101	101	101	Mar10
70¼	50½	Armst Cork (½g)	16	70	69½	69½	
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	1	Artloom	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
24¾	19½	Assd Dry Gds	14	23½	22¼	22¼	—1⅛
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)					Mar10
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	2	125	125	125	+1
57½	50¾	Assoc Invest (2)	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar 8
106	104⅞	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Mar10
87	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	59	87⅜	86	86	
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	4	102½	102	102	Mar10
54½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	32	54⅛	52¼	52½	— ½
27⅜	25	Atl G & W I (1)	1	25½	25⅝	25⅝	Mar 8
44	38	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	1	38	38	38	Mar 8
36⅜	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	130	37	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
116½	112	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	113⅜	113½	113½	—1¼
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	41	17⅜	16¾	16¾	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	51⅞	51½	51½	— ⅜
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	10	94	90	90	
18¼	15½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	10	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
9½	7½	Aust Nich	3	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	48	8⅜	½	8⅛	

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	42	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
9¼	7½	Baldwin Loc asd	12	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	116¼	116¼	116¼	—2¼
120	38½	Baldwin L pf asd	8	119	118¼	118¼	Mar10
37⅜	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	230	38	36½	36⅝	— ½
47⅝	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	35	47	45	45	—1½
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	43	43½	43½	
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	28	42⅜	41	41¼	— ¾
32	25⅝	Barker Bros	3	29	28½	29	+1
35¼	26½	Barnsdall (1)	78	34	32⅞	33	— ¾
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (.183¾g)	14	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ¼
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	4	27	27	27	Mar10
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	4	105	105	105	Mar10
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	*1	110	110	110	+1¼
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	14	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)		85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	35	27½	26¾	26⅞	— ¼
23¾	21	Benef Ind L (.45g)	10	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	4	61⅜	61½	61¼	— ¼
105¼	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	86	103½	102	102	—2½
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	10	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
129½	125	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	2	126	126	126	+1
69¾	60	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	60	60	60	—1½
38	33	Black & Deck (½g)	7	35	34	34½	— ⅛
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.80e)	59	29⅞	29	29	— ⅞
49¾	33⅝	Boeing Airpl	65	46	44	44¼	—1¾
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	7	45	45⅝	45	
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	37	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	36	83½	81½	81½	+ ⅜
11½	8¼	Boston & Me	11	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
4½	3½	Botany C M A	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	38	22¼	21	21¼	— ½
59⅞	50½	Briggs Mfg (2a)	23	51⅞	51½	51⅝	— ⅛
53½	47½	Briggs & Str (3)	4	47½	47	47	— ½
47	42½	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	43¾	43½	43½	— ½
8	6⅜	Bklyn & Qu T	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
38½	32	Bklyn-Man T pf (3)	4	33	32	32	Mar10
40	32	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	1	38¼	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅜
102¼	98	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	
52¾	43¼	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	12	42½	41¾	42¼	—1
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	20	22½	21¾	21¾	— ½
25½	20	Bucyrus-Erie	20	23½	22½	22½	— ¾
14⅜	12⅝	Budd Mfg	58	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
98	75	Budd Mfg pf		83	88	88	Mar 6
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	26	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	3	41½	40½	40½	—1
65¾	51	Bulova Watch	13	61	59	59	—2
53⅜	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	11	35	34½	35⅜	
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	10	9¼	9	9¼	Mar10
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	32	32	32	
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	29	17	16½	16¾	— ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	8	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	23	8½	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅜
33¾	27¾	Byers Co	32	33¼	31⅜	31⅜	—1⅜
32⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	50	33⅞	32½	32½	— ¼

—C—

48¼	42	Calif Pack (⅞a)	5	42	1½	41½	— ⅞
6¾	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	127	5½	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
20⅛	15¼	Calumet & H (¼g)	77	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
37⅞	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	3	35¼	35	35	— ¼
33⅝	28⅜	Can D G Ale	122	33¼	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
17½	14½	Canadian Pac	108	16⅜	15⅞	15	— ¾
61⅜	54¼	Cannon Mills (1½g)	3	58	54¼	54¼	Mar10
18¼	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	7	18½	18	18	— ⅛
8⅞	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	21	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	2	165	162½	162½	—1½
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	11	99¾	98¼	98½	— ¾
36⅜	26⅝	Celanese (¾g)	85	35⅝	34¼	34½	— ⅛
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	113	113	113	
48¼	36½	Celotex	4	47½	47	47¼	—1
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	35	34½	35	+ ½
13⅜	8⅜	Cent Pdy	67	12⅜	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
41¼	37½	Cent RR NJ	7	40⅜	38¾	38¾	—1½
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17½	17	17½	
14½	10⅛	Century Rib (.10g)	1	13	13	13	Mar10
86⅜	67⅛	Cerro de Pas (4)	36	86⅛	83⅜	82⅜	—3½
23⅜	16⅛	Certain-teed	33	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
52¾	35⅛	Champ P&P (¾g)	9	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
49	41	Checker Cab	2	40	39	39	—2
68⅞	63⅛	Ches & Oh (2.80)	26	67	66	66	—1
99⅜	99	Ches & O pf (6½)	7	100	99¼	100	+ ⅜
90⅛	85	Ches Corp (3)	1	86½	86½	86½	— ⅜
4½	2¾	Chi & E Ill	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
13¾	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	13	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅛	Chi & N W	23	6	5⅞	5⅞	
19⅛	11⅛	Chi & N W pf	9	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	2	3½	3¼	3½	
18¼	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	8	17	16¼	16¼	—1
32	30⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
3	2	Chi M St P & P	17	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
7¾	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	12	6¾	6¾	6¾	
33	23	Chi Pneu T	3	30½	29¾	29¾	—1¼
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	1	67¾	64¾	66¾	+ ¾
3½	3⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	34	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
8¾	5¾	C R I & P 6% pf	5	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
10¼	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	5	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
27½	23	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	24	23¼	24	Mar10
22½	19	Chick Corp Oil	5	19	18⅝	19	— ½
15⅛	13¼	Childs Co	80	14¼	13⅝	13¾	— ¼

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	110⅞	Chrysler (1½g)	86	136⅜	127	128	—3
21⅜	18⅞	Citz Ice & F (2)	32	21½	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
10⅝	9	Citz Strs	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
38⅛	22½	Clark Eqp (1.60)	16	38	34¾	35	+ ⅞
41¾	35	Clev Cra Br (2½e)	12	41⅛	40⅝	41	+ ⅜
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (¾g)	4	96½	95	95	—1
156	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	*6	152½	152	152	+2½
57⅝	57	Coca-Cola A (3)		57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	Mar 3
24	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	42	23	22¼	22½	— ⅜
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Mar10
62¾	56	Coll & Alk (2a)	13	57¼	55¾	56	—1¾
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir	10	47⅜	46⅜	46⅛	— ½
20⅞	17	Colum G&E (.40e)	191	17⅝	16⅞	17	— ⅜
108	100	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	100	100	100	— ½
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	11	36	34½	34⅝	—1½
46⅜	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	3	45¼	45	45	Mar 8
124½	114½	Colum Carb (4a)	3	114¼	113½	113½	—1½
69¼	58	Coml Credit (4)	16	60	59½	59½	+ ⅜
110	101⅞	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	5	104¼	104½	104½	Mar 4
80⅛	68	Coml Inv Tr (4)	23	71¼	69½	71	+1¾
120	105½	Coml IT cv pf (4¼)	2	108¼	107½	108⅛	+2⅛
21¾	18⅛	Comi Solv (.60a)	76	19½	19	19	— ¼
4⅛	1¼	Comwith & Sou	346	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
75⅝	59	Com & Sou pf (3)	*4	61½	59¾	59¾	—2
19⅛	13⅜	Conde Nast	9	16	15⅝	15⅝	Mar10
41⅜	26¾	Congolm-N (2)	53	45⅝	44	45	+1
19¼	17½	Congress Cig (2e)	1	18	18	18	— ⅜
18⅞	15½	Consol Cigar	6	15¼	15½	15½	— ⅛
11⅜	8¼	Con Coal	16	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
49⅞	41½	Con Edis (½g)	118	41⅞	41½	41¾	— ½
108	105¼	Con Edis pf (5)	1	105⅜	105¾	105⅜	— ⅛
5¾	4⅝	Con Film	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18¾	15⅞	Con Film pf	7	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
17½	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	55	17¾	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
105⅞	105¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Mar10
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	8	8	8	— ¼
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	58	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
32½	20⅝	Containr Cp (1.20)	58	30½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
37	29¾	Cont Bak A	25	31¼	30¼	30¾	—1
	5¼	Cont Bak B	42	4⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Corporate Bonds Easier—Governments Up—Curb Is Uneven

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
36 4¼s '47-'52	118.20	118.20	118.20
36 3⅛s '43-'45	107.14	107.10	107.10
22 4s '44-'54	113.14	113.12	113.12
1 4s '44-'54 reg	113.8	113.8	113.8
10 3⅜s '46-'56	112.6	112.6	112.6
51 3⅜s '40-'43 June	106.17	106.15	106.15
126 3⅜s '43-'47	107.26	107.22	107.25
53 3⅜s '41-'43 March	107.12	107.10	107.10
2 3½s '41	107.6	107.6	107.6
67 3¼s '41-'46	107.15	107.11	107.11
67 3¼s '46-'49	107.8	107.8	107.8
5 3s '46-'48	106.15	106.15	106.15
26 3s '51-'55	106.9	106.5	106.5
12 2¾s '60-'60	104.13	104.6	104.6
3 2¾s '58-'63 reg	104.3	104.3	104.3
140 2¾s '46-'47	104.18	104.12	104.15
3 2¾s '48-'51	103.2	103.0	103.0
29 2½s '41-'43	102.31	102.31	102.31
75 2½s '56-'59	103.	102.27	102.27
155 2½s '49-'53	100.27	100.22	100.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

25 3¾s '42-'47	103.17	103.17	103.17
7 3s '47	104.20	104.20	104.20
100 3s '49	104.15	104.14	104.14

Home Owners' Loan

6 3s '52A	103.28	103.28	103.28
108 2¾s '49	101.27	101.23	101.23
52 2¼s '42-'44	101.18	101.16	101.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
21 Alleghany 5s '44	100¼	100	100
8 Alleghany 5s '49	94½	94	94
8 Alleghany 5s '50-'52a	66	66	66
10 Allegh Val 4s '42	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 Allied Stors 4½s '51	100¼	100	100
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	84¾	84	84
9 AmIOChem 5½s '49	108⅝	108½	108⅝
4 Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105½	105½
12 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
11 Am T & T 3¼s '66	99⅞	98¼	98¼
14 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
68 Am T & T 3¼s '61	99½	98¼	98¼
8 Am T Fdr cv 5s	182	182	182
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	109¾	109	109¾
17 Am Writ Pap 6s '47	88½	87¾	88½
5 Am Writ P 6s '47 ct	88½	87⅞	88½
35 AnacondaCop 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105⅞
171 Ang C Nitra deb '67	42½	42	42½
30 Arm Del 4s '55	99¼	99	99
11 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98¼	98½
9 Arm 4½s '39	103½	103¼	103¼
11 Armstrong C 4s '50	105⅛	105	105
3 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108⅛	108½	108½
28 AT&SF adj 4s '95	110⅛	110	110
10 AT&SF adj 4s '95	107	107	107
29 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102¾	102½	102½
60 ACL cit 4s '52	96¼	95¾	95¾
4 A C Line 4½s '64	97	97	97
18 A C Line 5s '45	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	57	57	57
7 B&O rfg 4s '95	102½	102¼	102¼
9 B&O rfg 5s '95	93¾	93	93
22 B&O 5s '96 F	93	93½	92⅞
9 B&O 5s 2000 D	92½	92½	92½
92 B&O cvt 4½s '60	82½	81¾	82⅜
4 B&O 4s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 B&O 5s S W '50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Bang & Aroo en 4s '51	110	109½	110
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
5 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	126⅝	126⅛	126⅝
12 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104¾	104¼	104¼
70 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96⅜	95⅛	95⅛
27 Bost & Me 4¾s 'JJ '61	85½	85	85
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	37⅜	37	37
1 Bkly City Rlt 5s '41	95	95	95
1 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
35 Bkly Man T 4½s '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	111	111	111
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Buf R & P 4½s '57	91	91	91
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	68½	68½	68½
2 By-Prod Co 5s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	31	30	31
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110¾	110½	110¾
9 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Can Pac 5s '44	113	113	113
13 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Can Pac 4½s '60	104	104	104
20 Can Pac 4½s '66	103	102¾	102¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '68	93⅞	93½	93½
2 Carib & Adir 4s '81	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	123½	123½	123½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	23	23	23
6 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	22½	22	22½
9 Cen Pac & Gr 5s '51	104	103½	103½
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	74¾	74¾	74¾
12 Cen Pac 5s '60	103	102⅝	102⅝
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108½	108¼	108½
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	93½	93	93½
3 C & O Cv 5s '50	104¾	104¼	104¼
4 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	97	97	97
11 Chi & Alton 3s '49	58½	58	58
4 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	116¾	116¾	116¾
6 C B & Q gen 4s '58	110⅝	110½	110½
71 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	45	44¼	44¼
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	44	43¾	43¾
3 Chi & Erie 5s '82	120½	120½	120½
63 Chic Gt West 4s '59	50	49½	49½
10 Chi I & L 6s '66	23½	23½	23½
14 Chi I & L 5s '66	23	22½	22½
8 CM&SP 4½s '89C	68¾	68¼	68¼
6 CM&SP 4½s '89E	68¾	68¼	68¾
10 CM&SP 4½s '89	70⅝	70¼	70¼
5 CM&SP 3½s '89B	56	56	56
26 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	33¾	33½	33½
120 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	12¾	12½	12½
71 Chi& NW cv 4½s 2037C	24	23¾	23¾
5 Chi & NW 4½s2037C	34	34	34
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	47	47	47
12 CRI & P 4½s '52A	24½	24	24½
10 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	21¾	21½	21½
12 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	14¾	14¼	14½
6 C R I & P 4s '88	42	42	42
1 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	41	41	41
16 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	25½	25	25¼
5 CRI & P rfg4s'34 ctf	22½	21½	21½
4 CstL&NOMem 4s'51	97½	97½	97½
5 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	88¼	87½	87½
26 Ch Ga Sta 4s '63D	109	108½	108½
25 Ch Dn Sta 3¼s '63	103½	103½	103½
9 Ch&WInd 4½s '62	101½	101⅜	101½
15 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
9 Childs Co 5s '43	91½	91¼	91¼
31 inn Gas & E 3¼s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 CinUnTerm 3¼s '70 C	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 CC & StL 3s '63D	103½	103½	103½
31 CCC&StL 4½s '77	96½	96¾	96½
2 CCC&St. 4s '91 CWM	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
22 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
9 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Col F & I 5s '43	107½	107½	107½
11 Col F & I 5s '70	94¾	93½	93½
1 Col & So 4½s '53	73	73	73
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	103½	103	103
13 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¼	104	104
12 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
3 Col Ky Pow & L 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
33 Comml Credit 2½s '51	97	96⅝	96⅝
3 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Con Coal Del 5s '60	68	67¾	67¾
12 Con Edis 3½s '46	105⅝	105½	105½
14 Con Edis 3½s '56	103	102⅝	102⅝
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
23 Con Oil 3½s '51	105¼	104½	105¼
21 Consum 3½s '70	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s '66	98	98	98
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	101⅜	101½	101½
2 Container Cor 6s '46	104	104	104
1 Container 5s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Crane Co 3½s '51	99½	99	99
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	56½	56	56½
3 Cuba R R 5s '52	58½	58½	58½
30 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103	102½	102½
3 Del & Hud 3½s '37	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
33 Del & Hud 4s '43	93½	93	93
2 D & R G 4½s '36	36½	36½	36½
74 D & R G 4s '36	35½	35	35½
6 D & R G West 5s '55	21¾	21¾	21¾
9 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	20⅝	20½	20½
30 D & R G West 5s '78	21	20	20½
3 D Moin & Ft D4s'35ct	11¼	11	11¼
3 Det Ed 4½s '61	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Det Ed 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	102¼	102	102
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	64½	64½	64½
27 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104	103¼	103⅝
1 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	115½	115½	115½
4 Ed Ill N Y 5s '95	135	135	135
2 El PasoNoMex4½s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
33 Erie rf 5s '67	87⅞	86¾	86¾
22 Erie rf 4s '75	87	86	86
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	100⅜	100	100
27 Erie gen lien 4s '96	88	87½	87¾
1 Erie ref 4s '96	89¾	89¾	89¾
20 Fairbanks Morse5s'56	103¼	103	103
11 Fla E Cat 5s '74 ct	19¼	18¾	18⅞
35 Fla E Cat 5s '74	19¾	19½	19½
17 Gen Cable 5½s '47	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Gen Motors Ac 3s 46	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
19 GenMotAcceptC 3¼s'51	100¼	100	100
2 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	94½	94¼	94½
19 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100	100
1 Goodrich 6s '45	105½	105½	105½
41 Goodrich 6s '65	104¾	104	104
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '32	117	117	117
4 Gt Nor 5s '73	114	113¼	114
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
12 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	113¾	113½	113¾
29 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	139	137⅜	137⅜
36 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	111	110¾	110¾
3 G Bay & W deb B	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 GulfMobN 5½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
23 Gulf M & N 5s '50	102½	102	102½
7 Gulf St Util 4s '66	101⅝	101½	101½
10 Gulf St Util 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
9 Hiram Walker 4½s'45	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	95	95	95
3 Hous B&Ter 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	47	46⅞	46⅞
31 Hud & Manh rfg 5s '57	82¼	82	82
5 Hud&Manh inc 5s '57	16	16	16
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	103¾	103¼	103¼
3 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
31 Ill Cen 4½s '66	79½	78¾	79
31 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	91½	91	91
2 Ill Cen ref 1r 4s '52	92	92	92
1 Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	88	87¾	88
37 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	91	90⅜	90⅜
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	88½	88	88
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107½	107½	107½
47 Inland Stl 3⅛s '61	103¼	102½	102⅝
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	85½	85	85
2 Interb R Tr 4s '32	45	45	45
2 Interb R Tr 6s '41 ct	43¾	42¼	42¼
46 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	94¾	94	94¼
10 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 ct	93¾	93½	93⅝
1 Interlake Iron 6s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
61 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	17½	17	17
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	43	41	41
23 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '56 B	40½	40	40
11 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	40½	40½	40½
25 Int Hydro El 6s '44	83¾	81	83
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	78⅞	78	78⅞
17 Int Paper 6s '55	100	100	100
7 Int Paper s5s '47	102½	102	102
1 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	72	71¼	71¼
8 Int T&T deb 5s '55	76½	76	76½
31 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7¾	7¾	7¾
20 JamesP&Clea 4s '59	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
3 Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	62½	62½	62½
20 K C South 5s '50	96¾	96¼	96⅜
17 K C South 3s '50	89	88½	88½
4 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
11 Kans C & E 6½s '80	102⅞	102¼	102¼
2 Ky Ind T 4½s '61	98½	98½	98½
25 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60¼	57¾	57¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60½	57¾	57¾
10 Lac Gas 5s '39	95	95	95
66 Lackaw Nli 6s '54 ct	43½	43	43¼
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54	104	103⅜	104
7 Leh Val Coal 6s '28	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	65½	65	65
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	67	67	67
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	83½	82½	83½
12 Leh Val 4½s 2003	75⅜	74⅞	74⅞
35 Leh Val 4s 2003	69	67⅞	69
5 Leh Val H Ter 5s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Lex & E 5s '65	124⅞	124¼	124½
13 Liggett & M 7s '44	131	130½	130⅝
21 Loews 3½s '46	99½	99	99¼
15 Long Is rfg 4s '49 st	103⅜	103	103
18 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	99⅜	99⅜	99½
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Lou & N 4½s 2003	105½	105½	105½
1 Lou & N 1st 4s 2003	100½	100½	100½
5 Lou & N 3¾s 2003	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 L&N Pad & M 4s '46	109¼	109¼	109¼
14 Manat Sug 7½s 42	71	70½	70½
1 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	70½	70½	70½
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 McKes Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
5 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	108½	108½	108½
5 Mich Cen 4s '40	105	105	105
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	105½	105½	105½
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 MilSparta&NW4s'47	42¼	42	42¼
1 M&StL con 5s '34 ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 M&StL 4s '49	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 MSP&SSM 5½s'49	23	23	23
16 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	52¼	51½	52
4 MSP&SSM con 4s '38	29½	29½	29½
5 Mo-Ill 5s '59	61¼	61¼	61¼
16 M-K-T 5s '62A	88	84½	84½
6 M-K-T adj 5s '67	76	76	76
6 M-K-T 4½s '78	79¼	79	79
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	75	75	75
40 Mo Pac 5½s '49	17⅝	17	17
4 Mo Pac 5s '65A	46¼	46¼	46¼
78 Mo Pac 5s '77F	46¼	46	46
27 Mo Pac 5s '78G	47	46¼	46¼
69 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23¾	23	23
38 Mo Pac 5s '80H	46½	46	46
14 Mo Pac 5s '81I	46¾	46	46
1 Mob & Ohio 5s '38	37¾	37¾	37¾
3 MonWPaPS6s'65	107½	107½	107½
72 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95½	94¼	94½
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
18 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	94¼	93¾	93¾
2 NashChaStL 4½s'78	96½	96½	96½
21 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
9 NatDistPr4½s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 NtRRMex 4s '51 asd	5	5	5
28 Nati Steel 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 New Eng T&T5s'52	122½	121¾	122½
12 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	120½	119¾	119¾
3 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	96¾	96¼	96¼
12 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	101½	100⅝	100½
12 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	100	99¾	99¾
9 N Orl Ter 6s '53	97	96½	96½
6 NY&Q'nsBE&P3½s'65	102⅜	102	102⅜
472 NYC cvt 6s '44	134½	132¼	132¼
42 NYC rf 5s 2013	101	100¼	101
18 NYC 4½s 2013 A	94¾	94¼	94½
56 NYC con 4s '98	100¼	99½	99½
150 NYC 3¾s '46	103⅝	103	103⅛
37 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	94¾	94¼	94½
5 NYC & HR 4s '42	108½	108½	108½
23 NYC&HR 3½s '97	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 NYC LaSh6½s '98	93½	93½	93½
1 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	95	94⅝	94⅝
4 NY Chi & StL 4s '46	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	61½	61½	61½
6 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100	100	100
18 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
5 NY Lack&W4s'73A	101½	101½	101½
6 NYNH&Hrfg 4½s'67	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
5 NYNH&H col 6s '40	68	68	68
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	52	52	52
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	45½	45½	45½
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	45½	45	45½
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	34	34	34
1 NYNH&H 3½s '47	42	42	42
9 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	34	34	34
4 NY O & W gen 4s '55	25	25	25
5 NY Ry inc 6s '65	63	63	63
2 NY Steam 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
1 NY Steam 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	81	80¾	81
39 NY Tel 4½s'39	108⅛	108	108⅛
14 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	20¾	20	20
2 Niagara P&Ls3½s'66	102	102	102
3 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	103	103	103
3 Norfolk&Sou 5s'41	80½	80	80½
14 Norf Sou 5s'61A	31	30¼	30¼
4 Norf & W 4s '96	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Nor Pac 6s2047	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 Nor Pac 4½s'2047	101⅞	101	101
5 Nor Pac 4s'97	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
36 Nor Pac 3s 2047	78½	75¾	75¾
18 Louisia & Ark 4s'48	27½	27¼	27½
20 Ohio Ed 4s'65	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 Oh Pub Svc 7½s'46	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
10 Ohio Pub Svc 7s'47—	112	112	112
4 Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Pac Gas & El 4½s'57	102½	102¼	102¼
4 Pac G & E 3½s'66	98¼	97⅞	98
30 Pac G &E 4s '64	106¾	106¾	106¾
20 Pac T & T 3¼s'66 C	102½	100½	100½
2 Pan-Am P 6s '40	52½	52½	52½
40 Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	47¼	46½	47
7 Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	75	74¾	74¾
6 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Pen Oh & Del 4½s '77	104½	104½	104½
21 Pen P & Lt 4½s '61	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
1 Pen Co 4s '63	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Pen R gen 4½s '65	108½	108⅜	108⅜
10 Pen R R gen 4¼s'81	106¼	105½	105½
10 Pen R R 4½s '84	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
20 Pen R R 4½s deb '70	103	102⅝	102⅝
2 Pen R R 4s '48 st	114	114	114
62 Pen R R 3¾s '70	99¾	99½	99½
580 Pen R R 3½s '52 wi	111⅜	110⅝	110⅝
11 Pen Gr L & El 5s '47	114	114	114
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	116¾	116¾	116¾
13 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	114	114	114
4 Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105¼	105¾
1 Phil Elec 4½s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
67 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	17	16½	16¾
29 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	37½	37⅛	37⅛
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 PCC & S L 4½s '40A	108½	108½	108½
1 PCC & S L 4½s '42C	109	109	109
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Portl Gen El 5s '60	106	106	106
18 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	66¾	66	66
29 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	38	37	37
31 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	98	98	98
79 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	126⅞	126	126¾
8 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 xw	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pure Oil 5s '37	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	101½	100⅝	100⅝
29 Rem Rand 4½s '56	114	113¾	114
55 Republic Stl 5½s '54	130½	128½	128½
28 Republic Steel 4½s'61	98⅞	98½	98½
639 Republic Steel 4½s'50	212	208	211
8 Republic Steel 4½s'56	98⅞	98½	98⅜
6 Revere C&Br 4½s '58	104¾	104¼	104¾
2 Richfield Oi 6s '44	57	57	57
60 Richfld Oil 6s '44A ct	55	54	55
10 Richfield Oi 6s '44 st	55	55	55
1 Rio Gr W col 4s '49	49½	49½	49½
8 R I Ark & La4½s'34	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Rutland Can 4s'49	27¼	27¼	27¼
3 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	96¾	96¼	96¼
5 Copenhag 5s '52	99½	99½	99½
4 Costa Rica 7s '51	36	36	36
9 Cuba 5½s 45	57¾	57½	57½
1 Cuba 5s (1904) '44	104	104	104
12 Denmark 4s '42	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
15 Denmark 4½s '62	100	100	100
8 Dom Rep 5½s '61	81⅜	81	81
1 Dom 1st 5½s'69	81½	81½	81½
1 Dom 2d 5½s '69	81	81	81
1 Frankfort 6½s '53	24	24	24
1 Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	45	45	45
1 GerCALoan 6½s '58	32	32	32
32 Ger Gov Intl 5½s'65	25½	25	25
1 Ger Govt 7s '49	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Hamburg St 6s '46	24	24	24
20 Italy 7s 1951	88⅝	88½	88⅝
6 Japan 6½s'54	96	95¾	95¾
13 Japan 5½s'65	82¼	82¼	82¼
7 Met Water 5½s'50	101	101	101
11 Mex 10 4s asd sm '45

• Financial and Industrial •

World Demand Sends Commodity Prices Soaring

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—World-wide buying on an intensive scale has lifted a broad range of commodity prices to new post-depression peaks this week in one of the widest advances in recent years.

Cotton, with a net advance in some futures of as much as 95 cents a bale Wednesday, led the upward surge, with grains, non-ferrous metals, rubber, coffee, silk, hides and cottonseed oil futures following sharply. Silk sales set a new record on the New York Commodity Exchange with 9370 bales changing hands, against the previous best figure of 6850.

Factors in the Demand

While prices have recently pointed upward, the extensive movement of this week came as a surprise to traders. They said world-wide industrial recovery, the armaments race, inflationary tendencies following currency depreciation abroad and speculative buying, all had played their part in the advance.

Cotton, recently behind in the recovery picture, touched the best prices since June, 1930. In New York the March contract closed Wednesday at 14.26 cents a pound, a net gain of .19 of a cent a pound, and other months progressed similarly.

Rubber futures touched an eight year high and the staple for immediate delivery was quoted at 23.47 cents a pound, in sharp contrast to the depression low of 2.95. Futures jumped by from .85 of a cent to .93 of a cent. There was general demand and shorts scampered for cover.

Wheat Skyrockets

Reports that European purchases of wheat in the last two days had touched a figure of 12,000,000 bushels sent prices skyrocketing in Chicago. Quotations yesterday finished up by from 1 cent to 3 cents a bushel. May wheat closed at $1.37⅝-⅞ a bushel, July at $1.21⅞-22, and September at $1.19½-¾.

In all world markets grains soared to new highs for the season, with marked rises noted at Liverpool and Rotterdam.

Leading producers raised the price of spot lead for the third time in the past three days to a new top since 1927, quoting the metal at 7.75 cents a pound in New York and 7.60 cents at East St. Louis.

Copper for export sold as high as 17.47 cents a pound, compared with the domestic price of 16.25 cents, a new peak since 1929. Lead, zinc, tin and copper futures soared.

Silk futures were up from 3.5 cents to 6 cents a pound, coffee futures gained by from .12 of a cent to .25 of a cent a pound and cocoa, which broke sharply recently, moved forward moderately. Hides advanced from .23 of a cent to .26 of a cent.

New High Number Of Steel Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Total number of persons on the pay rolls of the steel industry in January were 548,000, an increase of 11,000 during the month, and a new high record, the American Iron and Steel Institute announced. Figures are based on reports of companies employing about 95 per cent of the industry's workers.

Employment in January showed a gain of 76,000 workers, or 18 per cent over 1929; a gain of 94,000 workers, or nearly 21 per cent over January 1936. Of the 548,000 employees in January, 496,000 were wage earners paid on an hourly, piece-work or tonnage basis, and the rest were salaried workers.

Overproduction Is Not in Sight, Declares Persons

NEW YORK (AP)—Business observers heard a prominent economist dismiss fears of near-term overproduction.

"There is no reason now for worrying about the too-active pace of business," said Warren M. Persons, former professor of economics and past president of the American Statistical Association, in an address prepared for delivery before the Economic Club of Yale.

"Overproduction is not in sight," he said. This view he qualified, however, by pointing out that if production declines at an early date, "it will be because of labor troubles, drastic reduction in the length of the work week, or adverse legislation."

For the past few months the outlook for business has stirred up sharp debate among analysts.

Steel production has soared to new recovery peaks, last seen in October, 1929. Railway equipment demand has moved up sharply, but remains considerably under previous prosperity levels. Building construction has showed some revival, but also has a good way to go before it matches levels of former years.

Consumption goods fields have surged ahead swiftly in recent months. Up to the time of the motor strikes automobile sales had jumped sharply to within striking distance of boom records, and one large motor maker had the best year in its history. Some merchandisers set new records.

The speed with which recovery has progressed in various sectors of business and industry has led some to suspect a boom might be somewhere in the offing, and that output of goods might run ahead of consumption.

Issues Before America

(Continued from Page 1)

building program—Japan is likely to strain its resources a few notches more and try to keep pace. All of which is arms-racing in its familiar form.

An integral part of the naval question turns on American policies in the Pacific. Preparations are being made—but not irrevocably—for withdrawal from the Philippines. The question of retaining naval bases there is still wide open. There are still American marines at Shanghai, with no plans for their withdrawal. The United States still refuses to recognize Manchoukuo. The American fleet is still concentrated in Pacific waters. An American aviation line is flying from San Francisco to Manila regularly, with plans for a connection with the Asiatic mainland, and passing over the Japanese mandated area. Another line to the Antipodes is in prospect. The Aleutians stretch out within touching distance of the Asiatic mainland, and the question of naval utilization of the islands is constantly recurring. A floating dry dock, which might be towed ever farther afield to other Pacific islands is being built for Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The problem of China—of aid to stabilize its government and open the way for much-needed development which might compare in the world economy as building of American transcontinental railroads did here—is still a potent challenge. Altogether, therefore, the Far East offers problems whose underlying gravity has rarely if ever been exceeded.

Latin America. If the Buenos Aires Conference did not succeed in demarcating an area of certain neutrality quite as definitely as President Roosevelt would have wished, it, nevertheless preserved the atmosphere of friendly co-operation—of good neighborship—which has been the New Deal's great contribution to foreign policy. The treaties that emerged at Buenos Aires will probably amount to little. But President Roosevelt's and Secretary Hull's influence and prestige will probably last long. Argentina, and one or two other nations, are still more closely bound to Europe than to America. But they have been shown the advantages, offered their choice, and when or if a crisis comes they can choose between neutrality and war-trading or involvement. Rational relations of mutual respect continue to exist between the United States and Mexico and Central America. If the American involvement in Cuba is harder to liquidate, that is to be read in the light of geography and finance. And even the American support given to Col. Fulgencio Batista, the Cuban "strong man," however disturbing to liberals, is toward the pattern of authoritarian government prevalent in Latin America.

Dictatorships and Democracies— Possibly the most significant underlying factor in American foreign policy today, and one largely ignored, is the popular attitude toward dictatorship. It is a combination of emotional public feeling and deliberate policy of President Roosevelt. American "moral neutrality" toward the main participants in the present European cleavage seems fast slipping away. Quite naturally, Americans in general dislike dictatorial forms of government. Though they may know and like many individual Germans or Italians, and those who really know Japanese like them too, American writers and speakers and grocery-store philosophers are outspoken in their attitude toward dictatorships. The attitude stems from a century and a half of history; it is like the hatred of "monarchies" in earlier years. But today it puts the United States on one side of the present European cleavage. Germany, Italy, and Japan are grouped more or less in alliance in the "have-not" faction. The first two are dictatorships open and proud, Japan is virtually so in the public eye. That Soviet Russia—also mistrusted by Americans—happens to be on the other side does not alter the main viewpoint.

Indeed, many thoughtful observers of American foreign policy feel that the United States is today thinking and reacting emotionally toward the world dictatorships about as the numerical majority of Americans began to react toward imperial Germany in the early days of the World War. Then, the "moral neutrality" of the United States was swept away, and the nation ended up in a passionate frame of mind from which cool and objective reason had admittedly fled.

Today, if the European cleavage presents itself to the people as a choice between democracies and dictatorships, as it is already being presented by authors and lecturers and commentators of all kinds, the chances for a similar emotional upheaval are manifestly great. This is not to say that the public emotion is "right" or "wrong," but simply to point out that American "moral neutrality" is at something like the 1915 stage. When it becomes to the interest of selfish propagandas to play upon this incipient state of mind, the possibilities exist of a flare-up of emotion that will throw a lurid light over all rational policy.

A world crusade in the interest of the democracies has already been sounded, in effect, by Presiden Roosevelt. In speech after speech, he refers to the cleavage between democracies and dictatorships. All of his addresses in Latin America harped on that theme, as did numerous earlier declarations, and in his March 4 address on the Supreme Court he referred pointedly to "the ultimate failure of dictatorships."

The case has been exceedingly well stated in Hamilton Fish Armstrong's lucid little book: "We or They," whose very title epitomizes the issue as it is gradually sinking home to the American people. This natural abhorrence of dictatorships is balanced in national public opinion by isolationism, by storm-cellar thinking. But isolationism is no defense. Unless it presents a positive program for world peace, it will be the first barrier burned away by flames of propaganda-fed emotionalism.

The second article in this series on foreign policies, therefore, will be devoted to the search for a positive peace program which is beginning to emerge from this challenging array of foreign problems. Out of the groping for neutrality, the slow steps toward world trade, the promising financial co-operation, the tangle of the Pacific, the sunshine over Latin America, there is faintly appearing such a synthesis.

Operating Utility $130,000,000 Bond Issue Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An underwriting group of 69 houses, headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., is offering today a new issue of $130,000,000 Philadelphia Electric Company 2½% per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds, due March 1, 1967. The bonds are priced at 102½ and accrued interest, to yield 3.367 per cent to maturity or 3.352 per cent to March 1, 1962, when they are callable at par.

This is the largest offering for operating utility company under the Securities Act of 1934. Net proceeds of the sale are to be used to redeem the following issues:

The $40,000,000 Philadelphia Electric 4s due 1971, on April 10, at 102½, requiring $41,000,000; $19,390,500 Philadelphia Electric 4½s, due 1957, on May 1 at 105, requiring $19,224,975; $1,323,000 of Suburban Gas Company of Philadelphia 5s, due 1952, on April 15 at 108, requiring $1,428,840; $1,497,300 of Philadelphia Electric 4s, due 1966, on April 1 at 105, requiring $1,572,165; $32,453,200 of Philadelphia Electric 5s, due 1966, on April 1 at 110, requiring $35,698,520, and $31,533,000 of Philadelphia Electric 4½s, due 1967, on May 1 at 104½ requiring $32,951,985.

Commission of 2 Per Cent

Proceeds to the company will amount to $130,650,000 after deduction of underwriting commission of $2,600,000, or 2 per cent of the face amount of the offering. The bonds will be redeemable at the option of the company, as a whole, at any time or in part on any interest payment date on at least 30 days' notice, at 107½ if redeemed by Feb. 28, 1941; at 107 thereafter through Feb. 29, 1944, the premiums thereafter decreasing 1 per cent on March 1, 1944, and on the first of March every third year thereafter, to and including March 1, 1962, and thereafter at par to maturity.

Philadelphia Electric is controlled by the United Gas Improvement Company, which owns 97.24 per cent of its common stock.

In addition to the underwriting group, more than 600 bond dealers throughout the country will aid in the distribution of the bonds. Inquiries indicate heavy participation by insurance companies which hold large amounts of the bonds to be retired by the new issue.

List of Syndicate Members

The list of underwriters and amounts taken by each member of the syndicate follows:

Morgan Stanley & Co.	$18,000,000
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.	7,500,000
Edward B. Smith & Co.	7,500
Mellon Securities Corporation	6,000,000
First Boston Corporation	6,000,000
Bonbright & Co., Inc.	4,000,000
Kidder Peabody & Co.	4,000,000
Lee Higginson Corporation	3,500,000
E. D. Clark & Co.	2,000,000
Graham, Parsons & Co.	2,000,000
Cassatt & Co., Inc.	2,000,000
W. H. Newbold's Sons & Co.	2,000,000
Biddle, Whelen & Co.	2,000,000
Stroud & Co., Inc.	1,000,000
Yarnall & Co.	1,000,000
Baker, Watts & Co.	350,000
Bancamerica-Blair Corporation	1,000,000
Charles D. Barney & Co.	2,000,000
Battles & Co., Inc.	200,000
Bioren & Co.	300,000
Blyth & Co., Inc.	4,000,000
Alex. Brown & Sons	700,000
Bryan, Penington & Colket	750,000
Butcher & Sherrerd	500,000
Clark, Dodge & Co.	1,500,000
Coffin & Burr, Inc.	1,500,000
Dominick & Dominick	1,500,000
R. L. Day & Co.	1,000,000
Elkins, Morris & Co.	1,000,000
Estabrook & Co.	1,000,000
Robert Garrett & Sons	350,000
Robert Glendinning & Co.	500,000
Glore, Forgan & Co.	750,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	1,500,000
Hallgarten & Co.	750,000
Harris, Hall & Co.	1,000,000
Hayden, Miller & Co.	500,000
Hayden, Stone & Co.	1,500,000
Hemphill, Noyes & Co.	1,500,000
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White, Weld & Co.	1,500,000
Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.	500,000
Wurts, Dulles & Co.	250,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	7,000,000

Bank Clearings Off 1.1 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the week ended March 10 totaled $5,950,467,000, a decline of 1.1 per cent from $6,015,502,000 in the same week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

Clearings in the preceding week showed a gain of 17.2 per cent over the aggregate in the 1936 comparative.

The aggregate at New York City was $3,815,767,000, a decline of 9.3 per cent from $4,207,506,000 in the same week last year. The total of $2,134,700,000 at outside centers represented an increase of 18.1 per cent over the total a year ago.

All outside centers reported increases over the 1936 comparative. Some of the largest gains were 30.6 per cent at Cincinnati, 35.9 at New Orleans, 37.7 at Louisville and 27.0 at Richmond.

The total at Chicago was $315,200,000, an increase of 12.1 per cent over $281,300,000 a year ago.

New Air Mail Mark Is Set by United Air Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Among new air mail records established during 1936 was the total of 15,377,933 pounds transported on domestic airlines, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over the volume of air mail poundage carried during 1935. United Air Lines' record of carrying 6,000,000 pounds of mail, largest total ever transported by an individual airline, was announced by company officials. United's total represents 40 per cent of the total poundage carried last year.

Officials asserted that the gain in air mail poundage was a barometer of general business improvement, as the major portion of air mail is business correspondence.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions; 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BArclay 7-3100

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SOLID mahogany piano, rosewood border, brass inlay, all hand made; over 125 years old; also, Carver chair, 300 years old. Box J-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Spacious apt. overlooking Fenway, suitable for three people. Telephone COM. 1332 or write Box G-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 621 Nostrand Ave.—5 rooms, all improvements, rent $40; 1 block from Christian Science church; convenient transportation.

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JOURNALS, Sentinels, Pamphlets; rebinding Textbooks, Bibles, Concordances, Libraries. Write for definite appointment. F. KLASA, 350 E. 92nd St., N. Y. C.

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MRS. MARTHA WAGNER
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FLATBUSH Employment Agency—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

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ADAM & SCHOTT
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Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

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WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced. EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

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Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
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ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

SALESMEN WANTED

A MIDWESTERN soap manufacturer desires the services of an experienced commission salesman in the Eastern territory to sell oil soaps, soap powders and grease solvents to the automotive, institutional, hotel and restaurant trade; references. Box J-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMEN calling on the advertising and graphic arts trade to sell Artists' Rubber Cement as a sideline in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, D. C.; commission. S. S. RUBBER CEMENT CO., 3438 N. Halsted St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTORNEY, 40, desires position as assistant to executive or with legal department of business organization; 14 years banking, also foreign experience; willing to travel. Write Box K-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN—Experienced in merchandising and buying of furniture, rugs and upholstery, desires connection with reliable firm; best of references. Write Box J-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COUNSELOR, head athletics, group leader, examiner. Experienced counselor, physical education teacher; ambitious, sincere. 516 West 149th St., New York City.

EXECUTIVE, promotional work, etc.; university education; 12 years' experience in educational and philanthropic organizations; supervising case work, managing office, preparing promotional literature, editing manuscripts. Write Box K-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Responsible woman wants work.
MRS. FRANCES PHILLIPS
644 Magee Avenue

COOK, Downstairs Worker (colored), reliable, neat. Adults. City or country. References. Write IDA HAMILTON, 408 Manhattan Ave., Apt. 53, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER—Small home, assist with children, or attendant for adult, by experienced, reliable young woman, excellent references. 416 West 118th St. (Apt. 53), New York City.

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FIRST CHURCH of Christ, Scientist, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.—Immediate audition; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Music Committee.

SOLOIST wanted, preferably man, for Sunday morning services. Write, giving full details to Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Port Chester, N. Y.

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When in need of help watch these columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 50c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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OUR office is permanent, reliable; receive your mail-telephone messages here, business personal; forwarded daily; 62 month. ASSOCIATED SERVICE, 1457 Broadway, New York City.

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Careful attention given to property management.
JOST REALTY COMPANY, INC.
113 N. 10th Street St. Louis, Mo.

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ARTHUR KENT, INC.
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New Easter Fashions for all the family, *ready now at*
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Phone Gr. 3147-R Monday Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 12 a. m.
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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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JOHNSON-APPLEBY'S
Old Honesty Brand Relishes
Two Outstanding Numbers
PICKLED WATERMELON
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First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c
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ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-3281

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
582 MAIN STREET

Every Friday
DATE CORN MUFFINS
30c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

Visit our Store and inspect our most complete Spring Showing of newest fabrics in
Silks, Woollens, Rajahs and Wash Materials
New York Dress Goods Store

Easter comes early this year—come and select from our
New Spring Line OF Dresses, Coats, Hats AT
STYLETEX CO.

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

J. Poliner & Sons
Walk-Over Beautiful Spring Styles.
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery in all the new Spring Shades.
Tel. 436 Middletown, Conn.

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE — FUEL OIL
James Lawton & Sons, Inc.
347 Main Street Phones 307-1307

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL — COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
24 DWIGHT STREET PHONE 2700

Foot-Craft Shoes
for Women
MANNING-ARMSTRONG
206 Main Street

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
7 P. M. to 7 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASTER
Sunday is March 28th
Select Your
Greeting Cards
Early
While our stock is complete.
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
849 Chapel Street
NEW HAVEN

"Try a Monitor Advertiser"
100% Test OILS — KOPPERS COKE — 'blue' COAL
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

Sale of Oil Paintings from the Estate of
Ellen Starbuck
Priced from $1 to $50
MUNSON GALLERY
275 ORANGE STREET

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Mary Lyons Shop
Millinery
Suits -- Dresses
New Location—140 Orange Street

HERBERT E. FRANCIS
ELECTRICIAN
"Wire for us and we'll wire for you."
79 AUDUBON ST. 6-6130

THE ELM CITY UPHOLSTERING SHOP
How about new Slip Covers for Spring?
Also Cabinet Work, Refinishing, Mattresses, Chair Caning
LOUIS COSENTIN, Prop.
234 Whalley Ave. 8-3410

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

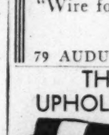
RAY HAMMOND
HABERDASHER
Custom Tailoring and Men's Apparel
A Shop Men Enjoy
162 ORANGE STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Johnny's Oil Service
Range Oil Burners
Sales and Service, All Makes
Range burners cleaned, $1.50, including wicks.
402 MAIN ST., EAST HAVEN 4-0108

Phillips STORE
High Grade Toilet Goods at Popular Prices
Also
Many Monitor-advertised products.
47 CENTER ST. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

ANDRÉ & JOHN

Hair Stylists
Announce the Opening of Their
NEW SALON
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

The All Rail Coal Co.
COAL AND COKE
FUEL AND RANGE OILS
Stokers for Automatic Heating
38 Center Street 6-6111

MANHATTAN
Dyers & Cleaners
"Our Work Speaks for Itself"
50 Ashmun St. Phone 7-4111

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Makers of the Button Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk — 14 So. Main St.

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys
For Spring Wear
Pearl Set Jewelry, moderately priced
Necklaces, 1, 2, 3 or 4 strand
Bracelets, Clips, Brooches, Earrings
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St., South Norwalk

TERMITE CONTROL
Five Year Bond
We Are the Oldest Termite Company
Terminix Insulation Co., Inc.
CONNECTICUT DIVISION
42 COMMERCE STREET NORWALK
PHONE 562

The Smart Woman
INCORPORATED
Tailored Clothes of Distinction
Ready-to-Wear — Custom-Made
Blouses — Dresses
63 WALL STREET, NORWALK

ROLAND M. BEACH
Florist
28 EAST AVENUE, NORWALK
TELEPHONE 2140

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Clothing and Haberdashery
For Men and Boys
259 MAIN TEL. 3-4188

For Beautiful Permanent Waves at the Lowest Prices Visit
Our Beauty Salon—Fifth Floor
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

FRANKEL'S
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD
CLOTHING for the ENTIRE FAMILY
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED

Buettner's
"BETTER FURNITURE"
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

FUEL OILS
for All Makes of Burners
JOSEPH GLEASON
Stamford, Conn. Tel. 3-4138
AGENT FOR AMERICAN OIL CO.
Amoco Stations in your neighborhood.

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Suggest
"Van Raalte"
Silk Underwear, Silk Stockings and Stylish Gloves
None like Van Raalte make for quality for style and for pleasing price.
Ask for Van Raalte
"because you love nice things"
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
Waterbury Conn.

Our "Boys' Shop" is featuring Spring Suits for boys 7 to 15 at $8.98 up.
Second Floor
HOWLAND-HUGHES
BOYS' "KAYNEE" SHIRTS AND BLOUSES
Youths' Sizes, 12½ to 14½.
Junior Sizes, 8 to 14.
Blouse Sizes, 5 to 10.
All of Fast Color Materials, 98c ea.
The Miller & Peck Co.

For Dry Cleaning
We use a patented fluid costing 7 times as much as gasoline. It leaves no odor and no invisible oily residue to

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
41 W. Main Street 5-0160 7-6461

St. Regis Restaurant
Mgr. L. A. Chronis
Delicious Foods
Excellent Service
"NEVER CLOSED"
Exchange Place Waterbury, Conn.

HENRI'S
BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylist
11 LEAVENWORTH STREET
Phone 4-5176

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNCROSSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

CHAS. F. GALTON
BENTZ AND GALTON
GENTLEMEN Tailors LADIES
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our Suitings for Spring and Summer wear.
21 W. SARATOGA STREET

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

Lovely Easter Flowers
and Gay Corsages
for the Easter Parade
SMITH & CO.
ETHEL R. SIECK
1823 N. CHARLES ST.
Flowers by wire Phone Ver. 4896

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS
Company
Headquarters for
the Famous
Meadow Lane
Frocks
$2.98
Exclusive with Myers!

Easter Comes Early
Shop Now for the
CORRECT
ACCESSORIES
For Your Costume
WHITNEY'S
Albany, N. Y.

Alfred
from Paris
Hair Stylist
Authority on
Permanent Waving
57 STATE ST.
PHONE 4-6881

For the Smartest Styles in
Dresses, Coats, Suits
Try
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State Street Albany, N. Y.

Rose Heiot Shop
115 STATE STREET
Hats, Suits and Coats, Printed Silk Dresses and Knitted Sportswear in Attractive Spring Styles.

COTRELL & LEONARD
105th Anniversary
Sale
brings you great savings on new
SPRING APPAREL!

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S
APPAREL

AUBURN

LANGHAM'S
FUNERAL SERVICE
91 E. Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.
Phone 87
Licensed Lady Embalmer

AUBURN (Continued)

Ask CHATFIELD'S
About the new odorless dry cleaning for your overstuffed furniture. Makes your furniture look like new. Berlou guaranteed moth-proof if desired.
CHATFIELD'S
1 Mary Street Phone 1797

DAIRYLEA MILK
and ICE CREAM
Phone Auburn 2475

INSURANCE
AUTOMOBILE—FIRE
COMPENSATION
DIVIDEND PAYING COMPANIES
Merton L. Bentley
61 Genesee Street Phone 3144

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
348-357 GRAND AVE DIAL 7-2349

EASTER STYLES for All!
Style and value leadership in happy alliance with Sisson Quality.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
EST. 1842

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST.

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

GENERAL ELECTRIC Hotpoint ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Stoves
Coal—Oil—Gas
Combination
JAMES H. CARVER Co.
INCORPORATED
70-72 STATE STREET

WEEKS & DICKINSON
Eventually . . . why not now. Churches everywhere are changing to Hammond Electric Organs.
Rich. Hill 2-3254
39 CHENANGO ST.

Watches
Diamonds, Jewelry
ARTHUR M. LEONARD
60 Court Street

Barnes Flower Shop
Easter Flowers
Riviera Theatre Building
G. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Phone 2-4045
Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

Parlor City Shoe Store
Easter Shoes
For Men
FLORSHEIM TAYLER-MADE BOSTONIAN DR. LOCKE
40 COURT STREET

at McLEAN'S
Easter, March 28
Early this year, but this store is completely ready with your Easter costume and accessories
For men, women, children.

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the
Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1473—1473 TUCKAHOE

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIRE, Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

BO-PEEP KNIT SHOP
2 West Second St.—Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Kickernick
Our Specialty—To show you how to Knit perfect fitting garments.

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor
Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3293

Imported Party Favors
Greeting Cards
Fine Leather Novelties
Bill Folds, Purses, Fitted Cases, etc.
Bridge Accessories
The Quill Pen
145 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 5678
Estab. 1913

Fine Tailoring
in All
Its Branches
DULETO
CLEANING
PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City Mott Haven 9-8145 Yonkers 4883

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

Tek
the modern TOOTHBRUSH
BETTER SHAPE
BETTER BRISTLED
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
PARKWAY ROAD, COR. PALMER AVE.
TEL. 1271—3024

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260—6261

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Our Newly Decorated
and Enlarged
MILLINERY
DEPARTMENT
Popular Priced and
French Room Models
HENS & KELLY CO.
Main and Mohawk Street
BUFFALO

GRANT 3305
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Marbeth Beauty Salon
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
151 Wallace Ave. Parkside 1617
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

There is NO BETTER FUEL Than
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
HEDSTROM-SPAULDING Inc.
15 E. GENESEE CL. 7900

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring
for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0759

McPherson Service Station
SOCONY
Socony Mobilgas
& Mobiloil
Tires—Anti-Freezes—Accessories
1432 Delaware Ave., North of Delavan

GEORGE GRADER
BLUE COAL
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
Light Carting
51 W. Northrup Place PA. 6796

Claremont Shop
New Hats for Spring
at $2.00 Others to $10.00
We specialize in Youthful, Large Headsizes
475 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOMER'S SERVICE
Batteries and Recharging
GAS BUNOCO OILS
Tires and Tubes
2724 Bailey Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Parkside 9834

GLOVERSVILLE

New Spring Line
CURTAINS
Now on Display
ARGERSINGER'S
The quality, the best as always on our new
CASH and CARRY Basis
and at New Lower Prices
PUTMAN MARKET
21 South Main St. Gloversville

The New
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
for 1937
On Display at
Cowles, Brown & Co.

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

FARHART GARAGE
See the New 1937
BUICK and PONTIAC
Sales and Service
GLOVERSVILLE 4034 JOHNSTOWN 648

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main St.

ITHACA

NEW SHOWINGS of Wallpapers, Paints, Linoleums, Shades and Venetian Blinds now on display in our showrooms at—
R. F. SMITH'S 120-122 West State St.
We appreciate your patronage.

JAMESTOWN

Entire Store Completely Restocked Ready With
Fashions for Easter
4 Large Floors of Shops
Nelson's Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
108-110 EAST SECOND STREET
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

It's Spring
at BIGELOW'S
"New Things for Everybody"
Jamestown's Big Dept. Store
SEVEN BIG FLOORS

Don't Forget Our
SPRING OPENING
THIS WEEK
JOHN A. JONES, Inc.

KENMORE

Groceries Delicatessen
WERNER'S
Tempting Home-Prepared Foods Ready to Serve
Molded Salads, Chop Suey, Spaghetti, Baked Beans, etc.
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

The WIGGERY Inc.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches
of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

Long Island

BALDWIN

NORGE
Rollator Refrigerator
BALDWIN
GENERAL SUPPLY
Home Equipment
Hardware and Paint
Merrick Rd., cor.
Grand Ave. Frpt. 1492

JOSEPH BEATO SONS
OIL CO.
Fuel Oils Kerosene
Coal
24 Hour Delivery Tel. Frpt. 2951

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1855 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Footwear of Quality for Entire Family

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Ready to Serve You Now
With Advanced Spring Models
GERTRUDE HATS
403 CENTRAL AVENUE
Exclusive Agency for
DOBBS HATS

FLUSHING

May we help you plan
Your Spring Wardrobe?
The Boulevard Shop
141-03 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
86 MAIN STREET
TEL. FL. 9-2734

Life Insurance and
Annuities
Retirement Plans
A Plan to Fit Your Present Income
JUSTIN TRAUB
136-27 Franklin Ave. IN. 3-0319

FLUSHING—Bayside

Alley Pond Nursery
HANS RUNGE
Designing of home grounds, expert tree trimming, evergreens, shrubs, trees, bulbs, grading, seeding.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN
NASSAU BLVD. and 32ND STREET
Phone Bayside 9-4250

FOREST HILLS

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5000 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

Forest Hills
Fireproof Storage Co., Inc.
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-0092

Visit Martha's
Real Home-Made Candies
72-25 Austin Street

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-13 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Majestic-Orion Cleaners
72-19 AUSTIN STREET
BOU. 8-1516
We Call and Deliver Anywhere

Everything
for Easter
Cards, Baskets to Fill, Gifts, Favors, Bunnies, Chicks
MARKWORDT'S
Opposite Post Office

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

O. C. SPRECKELS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
KEW GARDENS GROCER
Richmond Hill 2-1366, 2-1367 81-45 Lefferts Blvd.

FREEPORT

BOYS'
EASTER CLOTHES
AT
Borasch's
61 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

Your
Hair—Skin—Nails
Skillfully Cared for
In an Atmosphere of
Relaxation and Refinement
HARPER METHOD
Grove Theatre Bldg. Phone Free. 1599

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK
TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking
Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON
and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

GREAT NECK—2 Fine Houses
1. Six-room brick, recreation room, oil burner, plot 70x190, $12,500.
2. Seven-room brick and hand split shingles, 3 baths, recreation room, with fireplace, $16,000.
Thomaston Construction Co., Inc.
42 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD
TELEPHONE GREAT NECK 1972

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE....45c
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 384

Have you visited Hempstead's Newest Style Center?
MARGIE Lane Inc.
254 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Dresses from 16.95 to 19.95
No charge for alterations

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and
Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1919
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive
Tel. Hempstead 616 Estab. 1905

Original
S. M. HARRIS
Optometrists and Opticians
OR NASSAU COUNTY
OFFICE HOURS
Daily: 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.
Saturdays Until 8 p. m.
Otherwise by Appointment
40 MAIN ST. Above Grant's Dept. Store

Marcel from Paris, Inc.
Distinctive
Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotta, Manager
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

J. WINKENBACH
MAZOLA
Groceries and Delicatessen
Open Holidays, Sundays Evenings
WE DELIVER
183 Jerusalem Avenue
Tel. Hemp. 7834

FOOT FORM
SHOES
For Active Children
BROCKTON SHOE CO.
14 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD
26 GLEN ST. GLEN COVE

HUNTINGTON

New Spring Line
Walk-Over and RED CROSS SHOES
For Men and Women
Frank's Shoe Shop
280 MAIN STREET TEL. HUNT. 959

JACKSON HEIGHTS

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford Service
New Cars and Trucks
8309 Northern Blvd.
Jackson Hts., N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks
Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St.
Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic
and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES, $35

Let RUBIN
Furnish your kitchen
Cutlery, China, Hardware, Venetian Blinds. Wear-Ever specials now on sale. New line of Oil Cloth, Edging.
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. Hav. 9-1076

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

THE DOLPHIN
8116 37th Avenue
Greeting Cards
Artificial Flowers
Bridge Accessories—Gifts
Newtown 9-5391 Adjoining Public Library

THE LILLIAN SHOP
3745 82ND STREET
Headquarters for
Redingotes—Coats—Dresses
Suits
Tel. Hav. 9-3240

Knitwear and Dresses
Distinctly Different
Agents for Kay Dunhill Frocks and Matchabelli Perfumes
DOROTHY PATON'S
3748 82ND STREET
Come to the Fashion Show at Club House, March 19th

EASTER SPECIALS
SCARFS and CAPES
at Popular Prices
Store Your Coat with Us, Fully Insured
FOX FUR SHOP
37-48 82ND STREET
Nine Years at Above Address
Newtown 9-4576

THE COLUMBIA
UPHOLSTERY SHOP
81-15 37TH AVENUE (FOLK)
Slip Covers—Draperies
Fine Upholstered
Furniture
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JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS'
and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

AMY COLE'S
QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0181
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4320

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FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

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★ HARDWARE
★ HOUSE FURNISHINGS
★ FLOOR COVERINGS
★ NUENAMEL PAINTS
★ COMPLETE LINE OF GARDEN TOOLS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE PHONE LYN. 23

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coal Fuel
Coke White-Red Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

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CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

MASSAPEQUA-Amityville

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Amityville 1060
Wantagh 700

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR IHC GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered.
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Are For Sale in Our Stores
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in
The Purest Fresh Cream Used in
Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious—Smooth—Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's
We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-9996

BYERS
Wheel Alignment
AUTO REPAIRS FOR BRAKES
Alemite Lubrication Station
HILLSIDE AVE. AND 212 ST.

SOL ROSEMAN
Red Cross—Florsheim
Dr. Posner
Shoes
215-19 Jamaica Avenue

Boys' Suits, $9.00 up.
Students' Suits, $14.00 up.
2 pair pants with each.
Jack's Clothse Shop
Men's and Boys' Clothing—Suits Made to Order—Boys' Outfitters—Tuxedos to Hire
216-18 Jamaica Ave. Tel. MI. 7-2985

Your Boy's Easter Outfit Is
Ready Now
at
BERT'S Boys' Shop
217-08 JAMAICA AVENUE

Permanent Waving, Expert Hair Cutting, Dyeing, Bleaching
Ruth's First Class
Cut Rate Beauty Shop
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FOR
'blue coal'
Call Hollis 5-7900
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Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS
Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, and dinner on you, but also on the ingredients that is to make up the various sauces. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try it once and save time and money on yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.
Phone Cleveland 3-0088
Phone Cleveland 3-9438
Frank H. Dunstatter
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Stetson Hats
Florsheim Shoes
Manhattan Shirts
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
116-11 Jamaica Ave., R. H.
71-17 Austin Street, Forest Hills

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

Oldsmobile Service
BRAKE SERVICE—MOTOR WORK
We Specialize in
CARBURETORS—GENERATORS
FUEL PUMPS—IGNITION—STARTERS
C. A. MARKS
90-10 Van Wyck Blvd. Ph. Jam. 6-4459

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Stationers
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
TYPEWRITERS
We Repair All Makes
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4550
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

Spring Styles
Matrix, W. B. Coon Treadeasy
Edward Shoes
for Children
PARAMOUNT
SHOES
111-21 Jamaica Ave.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind.
We take orders for Special Cakes
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

JACK'S
Fruit and Vegetable
Market
Fresh Fruit Received Daily
Orders delivered promptly
115-08 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Cleveland 3-9796

ANNA'S
BEAUTY PARLOR
Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederic's
Vitron and Vitatonic
Permanent Waving
8548 118th ST. VIR. 7-0243

ROSE NADLER
Originator of Distinctive Hand-made
MILLINERY
Perfect Matching Done, also Remodeling and Reblocking
117-01 HILLSIDE AVENUE
TWO DOORS FROM R. K. O. THEATRE

BILL'S
MEAT MARKET
High-Grade Meats and
Poultry
116-09 JAMAICA AVENUE
For prompt delivery phone
Virginia 7-6941

NEIGHBORHOOD
MARKET
Fruits—Vegetables
Groceries
Thursdays we specialize in HOME-MADE ITALIAN SPAGHETTI SAUCE
8554 118th Street VIR. 7-0170

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9953
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Famous for Our Permanent Waving"

Specializing in All
Types of Hair
PLAZA
BEAUTY SHOP
276A Merrick Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 23

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Sundries
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
14 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 1602

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER (Continued)

NEW AND REBUILT VACUUM CLEANERS
HOOVER
Eureka
Expert Service
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
111-A North Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 6129

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

TEL. R. V. C. 436
The Rug Store
Spring Sale of All CARPETS and RUGS
"That Someday Rug"
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
276 MERRICK RD.

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
84 William St., New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
56 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS

Ford WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road,
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Oil Burners
Investigate the mechanical features and the efficiency of our oil burners and oil burning boiler units.
MERCO OIL BURNERS
Heating Contracting Fuel Oil
F. H. A. three-year payment plan.
Sorensen's Oil Burner Service
Merrick Road and 231 St Laurelton 8-7881

MOUNT VERNON

SPECIAL PERSONAL CHECKING SERVICE
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE ONLY COST
Any officer will be pleased to explain, or information on request.
Have you seen a copy of "Services"?
The Mount Vernon Trust Co.
20 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
LITKU Service

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BOUGHT—SOLD—RENTED—REPAIRED
EDWARD LASUS
11 W. Prospect Ave., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
255 Huguenot St., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
OAK. 7733 NEW ROCH. 1113

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.

CHESTER H. HOLMES
OPTICIAN
Lucas Building, 11 Fiske Place
PHONE HILLCREST 5282
FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST

INTERIOR SERVICE CO.
Floors renovated and reconditioned any finish to suit your purpose.
A Complete Moth-proofing Service
E. S. KOESTLE
956 RICH AVENUE OAKWOOD 3389

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE,
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

J. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Palr 4-2000 Oak 2600

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
63 East First St. Oakwood 9046

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 0421
80 WEST 129TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-2050

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
83 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1133

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" Laundry and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
Phone
BEVERLY 8800

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

KENDALL OIL SUNOCO OILS
GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 4458-R, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter. 6.22

NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

MARY DI BELLA
Beautician
Beauty at Popular Prices
3 ITEMS FOR 1.00
Telephone N. R. 7392
72 CENTRE AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

CASPARIAN
Importer—
Oriental Rugs of Merit
RUGS and CARPETS
CLEANED—REPAIRED—STORED
706 North Ave. New Rochelle 5965
Broadloom Carpets

Adele Miriam Shoes, Inc.
Sample Shoes—Famous Makes
3.95—4.95—5.75
(Values up to $8.50)
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED PERFECT
40 Division Street, N. R. 4003
(Near Huguenot Street)

Flowering Plants
Cut Flowers for Easter
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.
TEL. LARCH. 81

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6090

WHY EXPERIMENT?
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET, KRESGE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET, PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

ENTERTAINING?
Embossed-Double White Informals
50 for 1.00 100 for 1.50
The LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St. New Rochelle 2353

DIXIE TEA ROOM
HOME COOKING
Luncheon 50c
Dinner 75c
Sunday Dinner 1.00
9 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle
"Grassmere Hall" One Block North Ave.

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS BEDSPREADS
BLANKETS and COMFORTERS
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel.: New Rochelle 9800

DRY CLEANING *at Its Best*
24-Hour Service
Called For and Delivered
CLEANERS BESCO DYERS
387 NORTH AVE. New Rochelle 6160

FOR Permanent Waving of Distinction
SEE CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S SHOES
- Bostonian Shoes, $7 and $8.75
- Mansfield Grade, $5.50
- Windsor Grade, $4.50

Bostonian Shoes Are Nationally Known for Quality
COLIN BROS.
1070 FLATBUSH AVE. Open Evenings

Green Lantern Gift Shop
668 NOSTRAND AVE.
Distinctive Easter Cards and Gifts
Nevins 8-3777

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Parkview Florist
377 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Cor. Sterling Place
Telephone: NEvins 8-3664

Easter Cards
TOYS—BOOKS—GAMES
STATIONERY—GIFTS
DARLING & GRIMLER
750 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Manhattan

PAULINE'S KIDDIE SHOP
R. SONDERLING, Proprietor
Children's Outfitters
Infancy to Fourteen
Latest Fashions for Spring
Coats, Dresses, Hats, etc.
2 W. 125 ST., nr. 5th Ave., New York City
Open evenings until 10

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

MILLINERY
The Spring Vintage will please you also prices at
JANE CALÉS
PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL
14 EAST 28TH ST., N. Y. C.
Suite 303 Tel. Lex. 2-7800

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR
WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
Our GOLD SEAL MILK is double capped for safety.
Delivered at Your Door
Try Our Butter and Eggs
PHONE GIB. 2-5600
3914 Forest Avenue, Mariners Harbor, S. I.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

NEW DORP
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
MORAVIAN FLORIST
Phone Dongan Hills 6-3714
2286 Richmond Road, New Dorp, S. I., N. Y.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Ave., W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

PEEKSKILL
EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk
in
Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7067

An Unusual Automotive Service Under One Roof
All Makes of Cars
REPAIRS—PAINT & BODY
LUBRICATION—WHEEL ALIGNMENT
WASHING—STORAGE
POSEY MOTORS, Inc.
1037 PARK ST. Tel. 661 1040 BROWN ST.

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

Girdarco Philgas
V. F. KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Maytag Washers, Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
PHONE 489 307 N. DIVISION ST.
RES. PHONE 32F2 PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Largest and Most Up-to-Date Equipped Commercial Printing Plant in Northern Westchester
The Enterprise Press
202 WASHINGTON ST., PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
PHONE 782 WM. C. LANCASTER

PELHAM
Permanent Wave Specialist Since 1921
Edward's
BEAUTY SALON
PELHAM 0539 299 Wolf's Lane on Third St. Pelham, N. Y.

FOR PROMPT EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

CHOICE MEATS FANCY GROCERIES
Full Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Grand Union Food Market
Incorporated
113 Wolf's Lane, Pelham Heights
Phone: Pelham 3000-3001
ED J. MOBERG, Jr., Grocery Dept.
ALBERT LANDGREBE, Meat Dept.
FREE DELIVERY

POUGHKEEPSIE

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
2 Cannon Street Poughkeepsie 7210

Emmadine Farms
INCORPORATED
715 Main Street N. Cedar St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Beacon, N. Y.
Phone 5399 Phone 197

Saltford Says:
It may be Winter outdoors, but it's already Spring at SALTFORDS.

Dainty Cakes and Cookies
Small Rolls and Nut Breads
for your Parties.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Nr. Market Street

HANKINSON
ESSO
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Luckey's
EASTER SALE
Glace Gloves
$1.57
Regular $1.95, $2.50, $2.95. All first quality . . . 11 correct spring colors to go with your Easter costume.
Luckey's Street Floor
LUCKEY, PLATT & COMPANY

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. M. Myers & Co., Inc.
Established 1875
Printing and Fine Papers
Distributors for
BOOK PAPERS MADE BY
Crocker Burbank & Co.
AND
Louis Dejonge Co.

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

Carlton J. Gould
Funeral Director
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

NAT EMDIN
Custom FURRIER Since 1906
1775 EAST AVENUE
Out of the High Rent District
Closing out guaranteed fur coats regular $129. While they last $79.50
SMALL DEPOSIT—FREE STORAGE
Let us make a stylish short coat or cape out of your old fur coat. Very reasonable.
Monroe 389
Fur Repairing—Remodeling—Storage

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A SURVEY
of Your Insurance Policies
Will Be Profitable to You
No Cost or Obligation
Wellington Potter
810 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
STONE 7384

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

TEMPLE BUILDING
Barber Shop for Ladies and Gents
FOURTH FLOOR

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

By Request
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Is Open Sundays from 12 Noon Until 8
DINNERS Fountain Service

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

RYE

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

DEPOLE PRODUCE MKT.
34 Garth Road Tel. Scarsdale 4028
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
BIRDS EYE
80 Garth Road Scarsdale 4115

CHARLES
OF SCARSDALE
HAIRDRESSER
Theatre Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE (Continued)

Barnards Pharmacy
7 GARTH ROAD TEL. SC. 2443-2482
Perfumes by Lucien Lelong and Lentheric. *Easter Candies* by Whitman and Lovell & Covel. Breyer's *Fine French Ice Cream* in fancy shapes for Easter.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK.
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE EARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barneys
COATS
FROCKS - - SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

We have added to our Select Cosmetic Lines the
"HELENA RUBINSTEIN BEAUTY TOILETRIES"
Veeder & Yelverton's
261 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, Phone 3-1360 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry H. Hartman
Attorney
ANNOUNCES
Change in Offices
Now Located
841 O. C. S. Bank Building
Telephone 2-1173
Wills—Trusts—Estates
General Practice

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

It's
Dennis INC.
Who puts the cream in
ICE CREAM
DENNIS ICE CREAM, INC.
343 Temple Street Tel. 5-2135

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

HILL TOP Laundry INC.
Odorless Dry Cleaning
509 POND STREET PHONE 3-6115

MAPSTONE BROS.
Meats, Fish
Groceries, Vegetables
1911 S. Salina Tel. 3-6115

STORAGE MOVING PACKING
KING
Storage Warehouse, Inc.
Phone 2-6191
and
Ford LINCOLN ZEPHYR
New and Used Cars
E. L. VAN KOUGHNET
2065 JAMES STREET TEL. 3-0134

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

"The Better 'Ole"

—Orr in Chicago Tribune

Trying to Beat Each Other to the Draw

—Talburt in New York World Telegram

So Shines a Good Deed in a Naughty World

—Orr in Chicago Tribune

A Bad Brood

—Herblock in Montreal Herald

The Arrival of March, 1937

Worth Knowing

BARLEY IS THE OLDEST OF ALL GRAINS

Its use, according to Prof. Kurt Hintze, has been traced as far back as the stone age. It was the oldest form of cereal in Egypt and India.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 96 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 73

The Mystery of Prosperous Wickedness

(Wisdom Literature)

Again the mystery surrounding the question of the prosperity of the wicked rears its head. The psalmist, after declaring the goodness of God toward "such as are of a clean heart," proceeds to speak of what had appeared goodness to him, namely, the prosperity of such as are not of a clean heart. The two statements seem not to belong together, they are antagonistic to each other; but so deep in the mist of the argument does the psalmist get that he admits, "my feet were almost gone; my steps had well nigh slipped. For I was envious . . . when I saw the prosperity of the wicked!"

Indeed, for a time it seemed to his eyes that naught but good and pleasure and "more than heart could wish" were the portion of many of those whom he knows to be indifferent to the laws of God and the ways of God:

"Their eyes stand out with fatness.
They speak loftily . . .
And their tongue walketh through the earth."

Like many another puzzling over the same question, the psalmist is completely at a loss to find a reasonable answer, and he is about ready to say that faith and piety are vain. Fortunately he goes into the sanctuary (v. 17); and there in a moment his failing faith is confirmed. His faith in what? That this seeming prosperity of the wicked is only a dream, it has no reality. So he can say: "O Lord, when thou awakest, thou shalt despise their image."

This is a healing thought; and with this realization of the slippery character of wealth ("Surely thou didst set them in slippery places"), he recognizes that

"God is the strength of my heart, And my portion for ever."

Brevities

Indianapolis News: So much interest is being shown—and expressed—in the building of low-cost homes that eventually something may be done about it.

San Francisco Chronicle: With the new process by which a photo can be sent over the phone, a returned tourist could tie up a party line all afternoon with a bunch of snapshots.

Des Moines Register: Captain Mollison, who has hopped the Atlantic four times, told an English questioner he might not make it again. No man should fall into a rut.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: A magazine success-story describes a girl who never went to school and writes Hollywood scenarios. But why expose the tricks of the trade?

Milwaukee Journal: Who now remembers the old dirt road days, when half the flood water in a county was impounded in wagon ruts?

Punch: A park-keeper has published a pamphlet on the subject of litter. A sort of "Picnic Papers"?

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An Alexandria, Va., reader shares the following message:

P ONEJ FAPCCJU TG SJCCJAB

VU COJ BDMQJLC VU WNLR-

PUI COJ *BDWAJTJ *LVDAC.

ONEJ GVD? TPUJ FJAJ UVC

LAGWCPL JPCOJA.

Factual Figuring

To the number of the day in January, 1937, on which President Roosevelt was inaugurated —— add the number of the day in March previously set for Inauguration Day ——; subtract the number of square feet in a square yard ——; multiply by the number of strings on a violoncello ——; and divide by the number of persons who usually serve on a jury ——. What is the answer?

A Tricky Fraction

What simple fraction, composed of two digits, will, if you turn it upside down, have exactly the same value? By "upside down" we mean just that, and not the transposal of the numerator and denominator.

How Long Will It Take?

If a clock takes 6 seconds to strike six, how long will it take to strike eleven?

College Colors

Can you identify the colors of the various colleges named below? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Harvard	garnet	
2	Yale	old gold & black	
3	Dartmouth	crimson	✓
4	Bryn Mawr	maroon	
5	Princeton	blue & gold	
6	Swarthmore	blue	
7	Purdue	green	
8	Tulane	orange & black	
9	Colgate	yellow & white	
10	Univ. of Calif.	olive & blue.	

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Colonel Coconut

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. B. T. Broome, Knoxville, Tenn.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Candle-Dipping Contest

The candle-dipping in this game may not be as useful as that practiced by colonial housewives, but it is a lot more fun for those who try it.

First, a row of empty long-necked bottles are set about three feet apart on the floor. A chair is placed in front of each bottle with its back to the bottle.

Generous lengths of white thread are tied to the wicks of tiny birthday-cake candles. Each contestant is given one of these candles, told to mount a chair, and to stand facing the bottles. All players are then instructed to put the ends of their respective threads in their mouths, and to place both hands behind their backs, and to keep them there. The contestants must now maneuver their candles into the bottles!

This means that the threads will have to be "eaten up" until they are the right length, after which comes the not-so-easy task of getting them into the bottles unaided by the hands! The first one who succeeds in doing so is the winner.

Half the fun in this game comes from watching the facial contortions of a group of ordinarily dignified persons standing in a very undignified position, all earnestly and busily engaged in lapping up seemingly interminable lengths of thread.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Quotation for Today

MAN'S rich with little, were his judgment true;
Nature is frugal, and her wants are few;
These few wants, answer'd, bring sincere delights;
But men create themselves new appetites.

—EDWARD YOUNG

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Burnt

It was the custom of an Oxfordshire couple to use a bed warming pan.

Much to the annoyance of her husband, who was sure of some day being burnt, the wife (who was always last to retire owing to curling papers, etc.) used to put the pan into bed again before getting in herself.

One night she thought she would play a joke on him, so she filled the pan with snow and then put it in the bed against the good man—who gave one jump and then said, "There ye be! I knowed ye'd burn me!"—Montreal Star.

Helpful

Mother (finding John, aged four, playing with her purse): "John, put that down. You know you mustn't play with Mummie's purse."

John: "Oh, Mummie, I wasn't playing—I was helping. I've licked all your stamps ready to go on your letters."—Labor.

Daily Anecdote

A Lawyer's Vacation

Rufus Choate, famous American jurist, once told his friend Judge Warren that he was planning to write a book. Pressed for details, he admitted that he had only progressed as far as the title and a motto. "The title," said Choate, "will be 'The Lawyer's Vacation.' The motto I have forgotten."

"Tell me more," urged Judge Warren.

"Well," replied the lawyer, "I haven't completed my outline yet, but I shall demonstrate that a lawyer's vacation is the space between a question put to a witness and its answer."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: I have written my letters on the subject of packing the Supreme Court. Have you? Mine are not cryptic either.

Factual Figuring: 20 plus 4, minus 9, times 4, divided by 12, equals 5.

A Tricky Fraction: Try writing the fraction 6/9, the 6 over the 9. Turn it upside down.

How Long Will It Take?: 12 seconds. (There are 5 intervals between strokes, of one and one-fifth seconds each, when six is struck. There are 10 intervals of one and one-fifth seconds each, or 12 seconds, when 11 is struck.)

College Colors: Harvard—crimson; Yale—blue; Dartmouth—green; Bryn Mawr—yellow and white; Princeton—orange and black; Swarthmore—garnet; Purdue—old gold and black; Tulane—olive and blue; Colgate—maroon; University of California—blue and gold.

In Lighter Vein

Judging From the Ride

The guide was conducting a touring party through the automobile plant. He stopped by the assembly line.

"Do you know what would happen if that man on the right side ever missed a day at work?" he asked the members of the party.

"No, what would happen?" spoke up one.

"Twenty-two hundred and sixty-one cars would go out of the factory without springs."

"Say, mister," said an interested onlooker, "that fellow's been off a lot, hasn't he?"

The Advertisement

At the village concert Miss Brown was encored repeatedly for her recitation of "The Village Blacksmith." On coming behind the stage for the second time she was accosted by a burly, fair-haired man.

"I'm the man you've been talking about," he said. "Will you tell them when you go back that I've bicycles for hire as well?"—Tit-Bits.

Insulted

"I've finished with that girl."

"Why?"

"She asked me if I danced."

"What's so insulting about that?"

"I was dancing with her when she asked me."—Cotton Ginners' Journal.

Ice Carving

Monitor Camera Club from Theresa Close, Hibbing, Minn.

This Model of Will Rogers, a Feature at a Minnesota Winter Carnival, Is 22 Feet High; 100 Tons of Ice Were Used in the Construction

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dividends on Friendliness

(Elkhart Truth)

Elkhart, Ind.

Violet Kathleen is nine years old. She is one of five daughters and three sons in the family of Mr. and Mrs. George Schmidt, whose home at 428 Melcher Avenue is so situated that the kitchen windows give a clear view of the New York Central railroad tracks. And every day for a long time, ever since she was a little girl, Violet Kathleen has rushed to the kitchen window to see the trains go past. Thus she has formed what might be called a waving acquaintance with the engineers and other workers, as well as passengers, on many a speeding train.

Last Saturday, Engineer E. B. Gulmyer appeared at the Schmidt front door to present Violet Kathleen with a new hat and coat and a handful of money besides. With the gift he presented a typewritten letter, expressing greetings to the "Curley Top" whose smiling face at a kitchen window had cheered them on their way so many times. The letter was signed with 71 names, mostly trainmen, whose gifts to the fund ranged upwards from 10 cents; but there was one notation that said: "From two passengers on the Twentieth Century, $1.50."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Membership Ex Officio

Question: One of our bylaws states: "The officers of this church shall be . . . eight trustees, a treasurer, who shall be ex officio member of the board of trustees . . ." Another bylaw states: "No person shall hold the office of trustee or treasurer for more than three consecutive years."

"A" contends that one who has just completed a term as treasurer is not eligible to election as a trustee. "A" further contends that the treasurer becomes a trustee by virtue of having been elected treasurer, and, as there is nothing to the contrary in the bylaws, he is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a trustee elected by ballot as a trustee.

"B" contends that the treasurer, even though a trustee, is eligible to election to the board of trustees immediately upon completion of his term as treasurer, inasmuch as he was elected as treasurer and not as a trustee. This is in spite of the fact that for many years the treasurer has taken part in all of the board meetings, and their discussions, and has generally accepted the recognized privilege of voting on all matters under discussion by the board. In other words, he has had the full responsibilities and all the privileges of any board member.

(a) Which is correct, "A" or "B"?

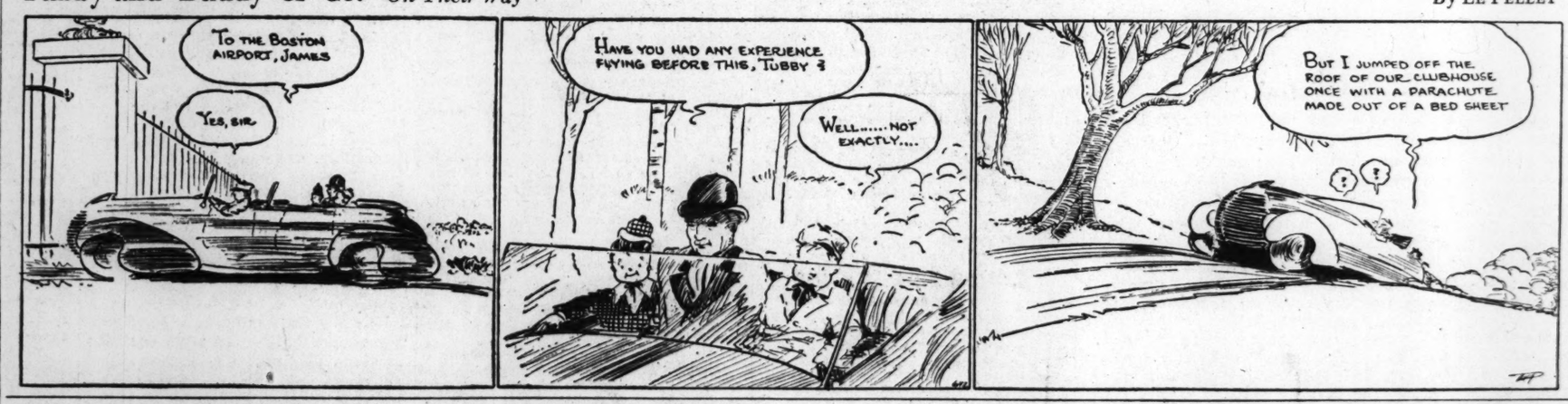
(b) How should the bylaw pertaining to election be worded so as to make it absolutely clear that the treasurer is a full and regular member of the board?

Answer: (a) "A" is correct in his second contention and, in the writer's opinion, is correct also in his first statement. This is based on the statement on page 210 of Robert's Rules of Order: "If the ex officio member is under the control of the society, there is no distinction between him and the other members." The only exception is when a president is made ex officio member of all committees. "Ex officio" means "by virtue of office."

(b) For the above reason, the rule does not really need to be changed.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On Their Way*

By LE PELLEY


TO THE BOSTON AIRPORT, JAMES
YES, SIR
HAVE YOU HAD ANY EXPERIENCE FLYING BEFORE THIS, TUBBY?
WELL.....NOT EXACTLY....
BUT I JUMPED OFF THE ROOF OF OUR CLUBHOUSE ONCE WITH A PARACHUTE MADE OUT OF A BED SHEET
?
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Robot Becomes a Weather-Vane*

By THE HAGERS

"OH, ROBOT DUCK," SAID BUD, "DON'T SPOIL OUR FUN! WHAT DO YOU NEED—SOME OIL?"
I PLEAD, "YOU MUSTN'T DISAPPOINT THE DUCKLINGS!" AS I OILED EACH JOINT.
HE WINKED ONE EYE, AS THOUGH HE HEARD, FLAPPED BOTH HIS WINGS, ROSE LIKE A BIRD
TO AUNT MATILDA'S ROOF. 'TWAS PLAIN HE WISHED TO BE A WEATHER-VANE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Maritime Commission Ships a Crew

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has "signed on" a likely looking crew to man the United States Maritime Commission. Four out of the five permanent appointees are experienced in some phase of maritime matters. As a specialist in his field, each can pull an important oar.

Perhaps Henry A. Wiley, a retired line officer of the navy, has wrung more water out of his socks than Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy, banker and former head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has ever sailed in. But Mr. Kennedy will more than pull his weight when it comes to solving such questions as what is a fair differential between foreign and domestic building and operating costs and related factors which condition the awarding of subsidies to American shipowners.

As a retired naval constructor, Admiral Emory S. Land's broad technical knowledge will be helpful in seeing that the subsidies encourage a ship replacement program combining the latest developments in ship design with economy in building and operating expenses.

Thomas M. Woodward, a former Shipping Board trustee, and Edward C. Moran Jr., vigorous proponent of government ownership for shipping in the last Congress, round out the crew that is to supervise the national shipping program.

The commission's sailing orders are largely circumscribed within the Ship Subsidy Act of 1936. Its responsibilities cover practically the whole field of American shipping. Briefly, its twofold purpose is to develop a merchant marine that will serve the national defense as a branch of the navy in the event of war, and to maintain a reasonable place for American shipping in peacetime trade.

In a sense this sets up counterweights against which to balance the needs of the merchant service. Obviously, the board must guard against being influenced too strongly one way or the other in promoting a standard for shipbuilding that is designed to serve contrasting purposes. It will be called upon to make decisions—and in the face of pressure from special interests—which best serve the interests of the public and shipping as a whole.

Building ships for peacetime commerce ordinarily is a different proposition from building ships that fit the elaborate scheme of naval operations. A fifteen-knot tanker, for instance, might be the most practical and economical type for peacetime cargo service; whereas naval requirements might demand a seventeen-knot ship. In a case like this the commission will have to decide whether potential naval use justifies payment of additional subsidies to owners to operate a seventeen-knot tanker in peacetime commerce.

The basic theories upon which American sea power is predicated have been undergoing a gradual change. One of the principles laid down by Admiral Mahan was that the size of the naval establishment should be conditioned largely by the size of its merchant marine. Since the World War, the American Navy has far outrun this proportioning factor. And "big navy" proponents today seem to put Mahan in reverse by demanding a larger and more up-to-date merchant fleet to serve as armed auxiliaries and as a supporting supply train in the event of war.

If this policy is carried out regardless of whether there is sufficient trade for the ships in time of peace, the American taxpayer will have to support a literally "standing" merchant marine. Naval competition will ultimately extend itself to merchant shipbuilding rivalry under government subsidy. The danger is very real. Even now private shipping interests in the United States are pointing with fear and admiration to Japan's subsidized seventeen-knot oil tankers and even faster combination freighters as reason enough why the United States should subsidize merchant ships to match them.

It would be only natural if the sympathies of the admirals on the commission led in this direction. But the peacetime purpose of the Ship Subsidy Act should not be sacrificed to that viewpoint. We believe trade is still the essential justification for a merchant marine. The more that can be done to promote peaceful foreign commerce, the less need will nations have for bigger navies.

The Administration's reciprocal trade policies are doing much to free world markets from the negative forces of economic nationalism. These trade agreements are helping to lay the foundation for a healthy merchant marine. Ship subsidies are a deterring factor in world trade. They become invisible tariffs. If ship subsidies could be scaled down in proportion to the gains brought about by reciprocal treaties, the whole world would benefit through freeing the channels of world trade.

Obviously, the Maritime Commission cannot achieve all this of itself. But it has the opportunity of rendering valuable service in this direction.

Look to the Yardstick

AS THE Senate Judiciary Committee opens hearings on the plan for enlarging the Supreme Court, the debate begins to turn more and more on whether this device will really solve any basic constitutional problem. Senator Borah puts it plainly in questioning Attorney General Cummings: "Suppose the enlarged court should divide 7 to 8. We wouldn't have settled anything."

Later, in reply to Senator Burke's question as to whether he would approve of a later enlargement of the court to reverse the effect of the present proposal, Mr. Cummings said he was chiefly interested in the present situation. It is fair to say that he stressed the point that he did not seek judges who were merely sympathetic to his social or political views, but who were "sympathetic to the view that an act of Congress is constitutional unless proved not to be so beyond a reasonable doubt." President Roosevelt said the same thing on Tuesday night when he declared he would not appoint "spineless puppets" but men "who will not attempt to override the judgment of Congress on legislative policy."

Now many who oppose the President and Mr. Cummings on this court plan believe something should be done to prevent legislative action by the court. The American system of a division of powers requires that the Supreme Court should not pass on the wisdom but only on the constitutionality of legislation. The justices themselves are divided on the question of whether they do act as legislators. Most students of the court agree that the broad general provisions of such vital sections of the Constitution as the commerce clause fail to give the justices a clear-cut rule and leave too much to what Mr. Justice Stone called "personal economic predilections."

The man in the street has reached a similar conclusion on the evidence of five-to-four decisions wherein equally learned justices come to opposite conclusions. He begins to believe that in many cases the Constitution does not provide a simple legal yardstick.

But will appointing justices who will seek to give Congress the benefit of the doubt and to refrain from "policy making" permanently solve the difficulty? Cannot a future President appoint more justices who will legislate in his favor?

And, most of all, will not the fundamental difficulty of constitutional provisions which are too general or which can cover present conditions only by stretching, only by policy-making, continue to cause trouble? Will not the tendency be to increase the temptation of judges to legislate? Will not the court be more and more attacked? Is not the real remedy to redefine by constitutional amendment uncertain provisions or to enlarge insufficient grants of power to Congress? Isn't a more definite yardstick the first need?

Knock Knock

"KNOCK KNOCK" is a game which every American housewife plays constantly. Even if she has a maid "of sorts," she is not exempt from taking a large part in this front-door sport which, like procrastination, is such a "thief of time."

On her way to anwer the rat-tat of the knocker, she is asking herself, not "Who's there?" but "Is that the butcher, the baker or the candlestick maker?" However, it may be none of these, who have business more or less legitimate at her door. It may be the firemen's benefit association selling tickets for the annual ball; a small boy selling that popular magazine which every member of the family has already remembered to bring home; a small girl selling kitchen pot holders or artificial flowers, or needle packets; or a man who wants to do a little work (or preferably none) about the place in exchange for enough to buy a couple of doughnuts.

The day begins with the baker. By the time the loaf has been deposited in the bread box and inquiry made after the baker man's new baby daughter, the back-door buzzer is announcing the vegetable man. By the time the back entry is filled with kitchen bouquets of celery, carrots, beets and the like, the front-door knocker announces the expressman, or a man collecting money for some organization, or postage due on a letter, or a new telephone book, or one of a number of census takers. They want to know everything from your latest estimate of your approximate age to how many magazines are admitted to the household.

Having disposed of the quota of salesmen at the front door, the buzzer at the back wants to admit the oil man to fill the heater, the laundry man to collect the week's wash, and by this time the knocker at front is again resounding with the clarion call of the egg woman, or a package is being left for neighbors who are not at home to receive it, or someone wants to sell a load of wood.

Interruptions via the knocker, in the life of Mrs. Housekeeper, are a formidable battle array. Not long ago a woman's magazine published an article entitled "Warning to Wives," an article purporting to have been written by a secretary who supposes that wives are chief offenders in a world mostly made up of interruptions. The author of the article told them off roundly for telephoning to their husbands at their offices to ask them to bring home some possible bacon. But while secretaries are throwing protective measures around husbands, who is going to lift a hand and a voice in defense of housewives and their as precious time?

But Not All of Him

Book News of the Day

SOMETHING, indeed, of himself the author has given us in SOMETHING OF MYSELF: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF RUDYARD KIPLING (London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50), yet there is so much more we would willingly have had. In the opening sentence of his book he says modestly: "Looking back from this my seventieth year, it seems to me that every card in my working life has been dealt me in such a manner that I had but to play it as it came." The fall of these cards is brilliantly described, but the emphasis is always kept there, on his "working life"—the work's the thing, and of Kipling, the man, he cannot bring himself to speak without an ultimate reserve which attracts us even while it disappoints.

Almost the first card that he picked up was one of ill-fortune: at the age of six, his parents being in India, he was placed in charge of "the Woman" at Southsea. Here he was treated shamefully and for six long years was helplessly miserable. Nevertheless it was a card; and years later, he played it with great effect in the most poignant of his stories, "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep." After that came the good years of "Stalky and Co." at the United Services College; and then, at last, India, his people, and the crowding, clamorous experiences that fell to his lot as "50 per cent of the 'editorial staff' of the one daily paper of the Punjab"—the time when the "English years fell away, nor ever, I think, came back in full strength."

He saw, perforce, the whole Oriental pageant: village festivals, the way of officialdom, and cavalcades of glittering potentates. There were "reviews of armies expecting to move against Russia next week"; and communal riots, when "the growling, flaring, creed-drunk city would be brought to hand without effusion of blood, or the appearance of any agitated Viceroy."

And what he did not see in the course of his duties he saw outside it. "Often the night got into my head . . . and I would wander till dawn in all manner of odd places—liquor shops, gambling and opium dens, which are not a bit mysterious, wayside entertainments such as puppet shows, native dances; or in and about the narrow gullies under the Mosque of Wazir Khan for the sheer joy of looking. . . . One would come home, just as the light broke, in some night hawk of a hired carriage which stunk of hookah fumes, jasmine flowers and sandalwood; and if the driver were moved to talk, he told one a good deal." From all of which a boy of twenty produced the extraordinarily mature "Plain Tales From the Hills."

Next followed London, and sudden fame, and at the end of two more years he was off round the world on his honeymoon. The Boer War saw him in the thick of it; and not until it was over did the young couple discover their ideal house, and set up permanent headquarters at "Bateman's" in Sussex. It was these surroundings that begot two of the loveliest books in the language, "Puck of Pook's Hill" and "Rewards and Fairies."

His last story is well told. He strings together scenes and characters worked with a craftmanship that leaves them clear-cut and prismatic as diamonds.

E. F.-B.

More Power, More Responsibility

"I'M GLAD YOU HAVE IT AND I HOPE YOU'LL ALWAYS REMEMBER TO DRIVE CAREFULLY AND OBSERVE THE TRAFFIC LAWS"
U.S.
LABOR'S INCREASING POWER

Flower Battle at Nice

MANY are the battles of flowers in the war of color and gaiety which the Riviera wages. There are fragrant festivities at Cannes, perfumed naval combats at Villefranche and sweetly scented street conflicts at Menton, not to speak of a dozen other fêtes along the Côte d'Azur. But the final and irresistible thrust on melancholy is made at Nice, in the very heart of winter. Winter? When the air is thick with flowers and alive with laughter? When the chariots of blooms roll on their flowery way, a gorgeous procession of gold and purple and crimson?

Nothing can resist the onslaught of anemones, the charge of carnations, the rush of the roses. The forces of sunshine and merriment must rout the sorry ranks of gloom. The enemy puts up no defense at all. He decamps at the sight of the advancing hosts of laughter-lovers, armed with inexhaustible supplies of bouquets. If there were truly question of resistance, all those odorous dumps of ammunitions would be wasted. But can flowers be wasted when they are thus thrown from side to side, and thus dropped from the turreted cars, until the road is strewn with them, a rich carpet of Oriental hues?

There are immense stands built along the route and the sidewalks are lined with a dense throng of onlookers who will soon be participants in a battle from which neutrality is barred. The number of flowers which are employed to embellish the wagons is beyond belief. Here is one which is intended to commemorate the Coronation year in England; the sides and the roof of the carriage are entirely covered with pinks. The crown which surmounts it is composed of the most beautiful golden flowers. Then comes a car built of tulips, multicolored, rich, proud of line. . . . And in these vehicles, as vivid as the flowers amid which they ride, are scores of smiling girls who pelt us as they pass with Parma violets. . . .

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We, too, have taken the precaution of providing ourselves with missiles, and to and fro the flowers fly. The swaying and cheering crowds good-humoredly join in the fragrant fun, and soon the battle reaches its height. There are no casualties in this conflict; on the contrary everybody is the better for the joyous exercise. It is a pleasant paradox, a war in which everybody wins. . . .

Every now and again there is a lull in the fighting. A particularly lovely car holds us spellbound. There is one which must have taken dozens of hours of patient toil to arrange. . . . Out of a red sea of oeillets rises a great harp, the delicate strings picked out in pinheads of mimosa, its fine contours sweeping in yellow marguerites. . . . Or there is a symphony in rose. . . . Or jonquils strike the keynote of a magnificent composition. . . . Or arum lilies are splendidly arranged. . . . Or charming use is made of branches of pink and white apple blossom. . . . Or the daylight itself is illuminated by the rich lanterns of oranges and lemons. . . . So we stop to admire; and are pitilessly bombarded. . . .

Where did they come from, all these lilies of the valley, iris, hyacinths, daffodils, and a multitude of other flowers which normally belong to different seasons, but now make their appearance simultaneously, the bricks and the pigments from which artists construct the tableaux vivants, the chariots, the street decorations, which will last only for a day? It seems incredible that nature should be so bountiful and man so ingenious—in order, by generous profusion and unstinted labor, to prepare an ephemeral spectacle for the happy hosts of sightseers, amusing themselves as unrestrainedly as children.

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Here is a gigantic brown bear of wall flowers, and there a huge tower of tight-packed mimosa and big floral fans, colorful clocks and immense baskets of a thousand blossoms. But better than the flowers are the folk. The girls, in many-hued silk and taffetas, revel among the flowers. Even the men add touches of color to their attire, and at nightfall will don vivid dominoes. It is difficult to remember that there are grave problems perplexing the world when one stands amid the throngs whose thoughts are concentrated on the bright and lively battle of flowers.

And, although it is my business to think about these perplexing problems, which often seem insoluble unless there is a change in the hearts of men, I am not sure, as I look on—and even timidly throw a flower or two at an energetic young Amazon who does not spare me—that these care-free merrymakers, in their framework of flowers, do not possess true wisdom. Perhaps they are real philosophers, these regiments of carnival.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To Secure Action Within Six Months

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The founders of the Constitution provided means by which that instrument could be altered to meet the demands of the times. One declaring that the Constitution is above change deserves the label of reactionary; for was it not the intent of its creators, who wisely provided the amendment system, that changes be made as the times required? Is it, however, reactionary to demand that changes be made in a constitutional manner?

Advocates of the President's plan say that the amendment method requires too much time and would not permit the President to inaugurate his long-range economic program during this, ostensibly his last, term.

I think it was a correspondent, writing in a recent Monitor, who suggested a possible solution to the problem. This was his plan in substance: let the President's proposal go to Congress as an amendment to the Constitution, let the President appeal to the state legislatures to ratify or reject the amendment within six months of its passage in Congress. At the end of this period, if sufficient states have not voted to indicate the fate of the amendment, let the President, in the name of emergency, resort to the legislative method of securing the desired result.

With the "mandate" which Mr. Roosevelt feels the last election gave him, he should experience little difficulty in getting the amendment through in constitutional order. This would be nearer to the American way of doing things, and would silence the cries of "dictator" and "despot" now hurled at him.

West Newton, Mass. JOHN CROCKER

"To the Man Who Pays"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor there appeared a very timely cartoon, portraying a diminutive taxpayer looking into the mouths of a number of cannons placed on top of a fort; a dollar mark followed by the figure one, and each cannon mouth representing a cipher, ran the amount into untold millions. On the fort were the words, "World Armaments." The whole picture was under the caption, "As It Looks to the Man Who Pays."

Some years ago a book was published—perhaps the first, or among the first, of its kind—exposing the far-reaching war ammunitions racket. This publication contained a cartoon of a large space filled with tier upon tier of large shells for use in cannon; in the center of this drawing was another—by comparison—diminutive figure in the likeness of Christ Jesus; beneath were these reproachful words, "After All These Years."

All good citizens will be grateful to these cartoonists for their clear and far-reaching concepts of the world's more progressive thinkers. BERT V. ROBINSON

Cleveland, Ohio.

"Magic Everywhere"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In my capacity of business manager to Jasper Maskelyne, it is perhaps natural that recently the editorial which first caught my eye was the one entitled "Magic Everywhere."

It is perhaps natural, too, that its contents left me slightly disgruntled.

True that there is no longer, alas, a "Home for Magic" in central London, but to suggest that the magicians have disappeared, too, is unfortunately as far from the truth as is the further suggestion that the taste for this class of entertainment has gone with the advent of such modern inventions as the telephone and the internal combustion engine.

If the writer of your "leader" could come with me on some of my trips with Jasper Maskelyne, he would quickly realize that "children" of all ages are still ready to pay good money to be deceived, and, what is more important still, that they are still as easily deceived as ever they were.

(CAPT.) V. E. O'N. OWEN

Hampton Court, Middlesex, Eng.

Dictated—But Not Typed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much amused by your recent editorial entitled, "Dictated, But——." Being one of many in that almost endless parade of stenographers and secretaries, I hasten to come to the support of secretaries.

I wonder if he (your editorial writer) ever took dictation for hours, or sat scribbling peculiar marks with a pencil getting smaller and duller? Or ever had a pencil break, suddenly changing with almost miraculous rapidity that little k into a g? Or ever had a boss so desirous of getting through with his dictation that he rushed on, mumbling and grumbling while he paced up and down, his voice booming close at hand one minute and fading into the distance the next? Or—but enough.

We do make mistakes, and most secretaries will admit it, but a look inside a stenographer's notebook might convince the initiated that many are the errors: Dictated but not typed. B. E. N.

Brookline, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Preparing the Soil for Reform

By Dorothea Kahn

CHICAGO

IF THE bosses of the ruling faction in Chicago politics were very clever, they would come out for the city-manager reform the moment they thought the people wanted it. They would get the Legislature to give its approval to a council-manager charter for the State's largest city and then sweep the issue to victory in a popular referendum. (This tip to politicians comes, by the way, from a friend of the city-manager movement who hopes they won't accept it.)

If the spoils politicians handled the affair skillfully, this might all be done without ever arousing citizens from their slumbers. Many guileless voters who never bothered in the past to study local politics would assume that now that the city-manager plan was adopted, Chicago would certainly become a second Cincinnati without any effort on their part. They would then proceed to the polls just as little informed about candidates as they were before the change.

Of course ballots would be shorter, and that would be a gain, but these good citizens who assumed that the millennium had arrived would not be much concerned about their choice of even a small council. They would elect the candidates who advertised themselves most persuasively, without investigating their connections. And that would mean, of course, that the political bosses would place on the new council the men they wanted there.

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From that point on things would be rosy for the party in power. Any incumbent mayor could continue to bask in the favor of his faction. The new council might appoint him city manager. This would save him the trouble of getting elected again and simplify matters for him generally. He could then make his appointments from among the faithful without bothering to account to the people on a subsequent election day why he did so. His sponsors on the city council would see to making all necessary explanations.

Of course the city-manager plan would fail. Taxes would be just as high, services no better than they were before. The same portly gentlemen would be found standing around the city hall offices awaiting favors, and the same crew of indifferent functionaries would continue to occupy the desks given them in return for political service. The citizens would blame it all on the city-manager plan.

This won't happen in Chicago if civic leaders steer the course of the city-manager movement as they hope to. They know it would be a calamity to adopt a council-manager charter too hastily. They know the people themselves must first be aroused to take an interest in local government, and then must be organized to elect and keep in office the kind of city council under the manager plan that will choose an executive on merit alone, as Cincinnati, for example, has done. They know that the best city manager in the world couldn't do a good job in Chicago if he didn't have the support of citizens and of a council elected by them for the purpose of getting efficient government.

Civic groups are showing themselves ingenious in their methods of arousing public interest in the problem of efficient local self-government. The Chicago City Manager Committee has been particularly active of late. Its men's committee is starting a series of public discussion meetings on Northwestern University's downtown campus, and in its first session succeeded in getting as participants not only governmental experts but at least one high official who called himself a politician.

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But this gathering was a rather select one. No one expects a group gathered in a college hall to swing an election. The big educational problem before better government groups is always to get their movement out to the masses of people—to the thousands of Italian and Greek and Mexican citizens who pack the poorly built houses in the settlement neighborhoods, to the thickly populated Polish sections, to the stay-at-homes in well-to-do neighborhoods.

Civic groups are keenly aware that this must be done. They are studying techniques for doing it. Right now thought seems to be turning to the possibility of reaching people through the clubs and fraternal organizations which already dot the city. The Citizens' Schools Committee is experimenting along this line, and so is the women's division of the Chicago City Manager Committee.

Much other civic education is going on in Chicago, but the campaign is only just begun. Civic reformers have a peculiar situation to face here; they must counteract not only indifference but pessimism. They must not only arouse those who now take little interest in government but they must also correct the thinking of others who say, "Things are terrible at the city hall, but you can't do anything about it because all big cities are like that."

What civic leaders are trying to put over to the mass of people now is that all big cities aren't like that, and that something can be done about it, but that this something requires the active and sustained participation of the mass of citizens. No mere vote of "yes" on a referendum for the city-manager plan will do the trick. Chicago citizens will have to get interested in the job of running their own government.